

**FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES CCW/AP.II/CONF.4/NAR.5/Add.1
TO AMENDED PROTOCOL II TO THE CONVENTION ON 27 January 2003
PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE
OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY
BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS
OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS**

ENGLISH/THAI only

Geneva, 11 December 2002

THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

National annual report

Submitted in accordance with Article 13, para. 4 of the
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,
Booby-Traps and Other Devices
as Amended on 3 May 1996 to the CCW

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

REPORT

ON THE

**PROTOCOL ON THE PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON
THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES**

AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996

ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON

THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE

DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE

INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Reporting formats for Article 13 Para 4 and Article 11 Para 2

Reporting Period: 1/1/2002 30/6/2002

NOVEMBER 2002

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 22/11/2002

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This information can be made available to other interested parties and relevant organizations.

YES

NO

Partially only the following forms

A B C D E F G

Remarks:

The previous report from the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia for the implementation of the Protocol II of the CCW covered the period from 1/1/2001 to 31/12/2001.

As the current report has to be sent to the United Nations before December 2002, the report will cover the period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002.

The next report will cover the period from 1/7/2002 to 30/6/2003.

Form A Dissemination of Information

Article 13/4/a " The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population."

Remark:

High Contracting Party: **CAMBODIA**

Reporting for time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

Information to the armed forces:

In September 2000, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority¹ (CMAA). This new institution took over all the coordination, regulation and control responsibilities previously under the responsibility of the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC). The CMAA is composed of the Prime Minister, as President, the Senior Minister in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers, as Vice President, a Senior Government official as Secretary-General and representatives from ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Interior, Social Welfare, Labor, Training and Youth Rehabilitation, Economics and Finance, Land Management Urbanization and Construction, the Council the Development of Cambodia and the Council of Demobilization of Armed Forces.

In September 2002, the RGC decided to include three additional members within the CMAA: representatives from the Ministries of National Defense, Planning and Rural Development. Sensitization about the content of the Amended Protocol II (and about the Ottawa Convention), previously under the responsibility of CMAC, will be continued through CMAA.

In addition, CMAA is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Cambodian Law to Ban Anti-personnel Mines² (May 1999) and the destruction of anti-personnel mines stocks.

In the first six months of 2002, CMAA organized the destruction of 3,405 AP Mines (14/1/2002) handed over by the Ministry of Interior. The institution continued to chair regular co-ordination meetings, established its new headquarters in an annex of the Council of Ministers, appointed official staff to its various departments and developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a regulatory tool for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia.

Information to the civilian population:

On 24/2/2002, the CMAA organized a National Mine Awareness Day which was celebrated in Rattanak Mondol District (Battambang province) under the highest presidency of Prime Minister. This ceremony, which also commemorated 10th anniversary of mine action in Cambodia, is the opportunity for the Royal Government to reaffirm the importance of mine risk education activities to reduce the risk of accidents faced by population living in mine contaminated areas.

The Mine Awareness Day is also an opportunity for the RGC to show its support to the Ban Landmine Campaign and sensitize donor countries to the needs in the mine action sector.

¹ See Annex 1 : The CMAA Royal Decree

² See Annex 2 : The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines

Various kinds of mine risk education activities are implemented by several organizations, including CMAC, the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), World Education and World Vision. Other organizations and institutions are also involved: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), UNICEF and Handicap International.

- **CMAC**³

In 2001, CMAC developed a new approach in mine risk education: the Community Based Mine/UXO⁴ Risk Reduction (CBMRR) project. The project started in the beginning of 2002 with a six months pilot phase in Battambang province and Pailin Municipality. The project deployed 6 district focal points in 6 high priority districts; those focal points have selected 48 high risk villages and selected 156 mine/UXO volunteer representatives in those villages.

The project reported 854 mines and 1,816 UXO to EOD⁵ teams for destruction; the project also reported 4 clearance tasks to Community Mine Marking Teams for intervention.

CMAC deployed one Mobile Mine Awareness team in March 2002 in Battambang province. The team provides mine awareness presentations within affected communities. For the reporting period, the team conducted 57 mine awareness presentations.

CMAC produced a TV spot which was used for a mass media campaign through TVK and Bayon TV.

- **CRC**⁶

The Cambodian Red Cross implements a Community Based Landmine Awareness project by training Red Cross Volunteers and Red Cross Youth Members to provide mine awareness messages and assist affected communities to deal with problems caused by mines and UXO.

The project is developed in Veal Veng District (Pursat Province), Samlot District (Battambang Province), Pailin Municipality, Malai and O Chrov Districts (Banteay Meanchey Province), Choam Ksan District (Preah Vihear Province) and Samrong District (Oddar Meanchey Province).

- **HALO Trust**⁷

During the reporting period, HALO Trust provided mines awareness training in 48 affected villages located in 4 North West provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Preah Vihear). Those activities benefited a total of 4,214 people; 2,340 children and 69 teachers.

The organization reports that, after those risk education sessions were provided, accidents from mines/UXO decreased dramatically in villages where HALO Trust is working.

- **MAG**⁸

Mines Advisory Group does not currently engage in any formal mine risk education or training. Since 1998, MAG mine awareness teams have been reformed into Community Liaison Teams⁹. Each team is composed of two members who work in partnership with villagers to assess the nature of mine

³ See Annex 3 : *CMAC, Six Months Progress Report, January – June 2002.*

⁴ UXO : Unexploded Ordnance

⁵ EOD : Explosive Ordnance Disposal

⁶ See Annex 4 : Information provided by CRC.

⁷ See Annex 5 : HALO Trust Cambodia report.

⁸ See Annex 6 : Information provided by MAG for the CCW Report

⁹ With "Public Education", "Community Liaison" is one of the two components of Mine Risk Education activities as developed by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

contamination and collect information used in prioritizing clearance activities. After clearance, those teams conduct socio-economic investigations to assess the impact of clearance on affected communities.

- **World Education**¹⁰

World Education supports the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) to implement the "Mine Risk Education for Children" project. In collaboration with the organization, the Ministry developed a curriculum for primary school teachers who are trained to transmit information to children about the risks represented by mines and UXO. The mine risk curriculum is now integrated into the national primary school curriculum to ensure institutionalization and sustainability of the project.

From January to July 2002, 2,865 teachers were trained to use the mine risk curriculum (1,290 new teachers and 1,575 refresher trainings). A total of 61,081 primary school children were reached through the program and 8,000 out-of-school children also benefited the project.

At the end of 2002, the program will be completely handed over to the Ministry of Education.

- **World Vision Cambodia**

World Vision Cambodia (WVC) has been implementing mine awareness activities since 1993. Since 1998, the project has been adapted and now aims at linking community mine action and community development structures. The Mine Awareness/Action Team (MAT) project seeks to target those most at risk within villages and to tailor mine awareness presentation to their needs. The project works through two mobile field teams targeting 25 villages in Rattanak Mondul and Samlot districts (Battambang Province). No updated information has been provided by the organization for the reporting period.

¹⁰ See Annex 7 : World Education, "Mine Risk Education for Children, Outputs at the end of May 2002."

Form B Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs

Article 13/4/b " The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programs".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: **CAMBODIA**

Reporting time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

Mine clearance programs :

Several organizations have been involved in mine and UXO's clearance in Cambodia. Some of them are not active anymore but information remains available about their achievements:

- Cofras/Cidev has cleared 11.88km²,
- UNTAC has cleared 3.47 km² and
- NPA reported having cleared 3.94 km².

The total of the cleared areas by those "past operators" is therefore estimated at 19.29 km².

Four operators are still active in mine and UXO's clearance in country: CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) Engineering Corp.

- **CMAC**

For the reporting period¹¹, CMAC has cleared 196 mined areas of high priority representing 6.92 km², destroyed 18,388 APM¹², 270 ATM¹³ and 26,487 UXO. For this period, the total number of families who benefited CMAC clearance activities amounts 17,886 (758 direct beneficiaries and 17,128 indirect), representing around 89,000 people¹⁴.

From 1992 to June 2002, the total outputs of CMAC operations represents more than 97.66 km² cleared; 156,730 APM, 3,059 ATM and 680,627 pieces of UXO have been destroyed.

The lands cleared by CMAC from January to June 2002 have been used for road construction (50%), archeological sites (25.5%) and resettlement/agriculture (13.4%).

In June 2002, CMAC operated with 48 demining platoons, 16 EOD teams, 19 Mine Marking teams, 12 Community Mine Marking teams, 4 mechanical brush cutters and 5 Mine Detection Dog teams. The organization also reports the introduction of the neutralization technique as well as the use of personal protective equipment for its deminers.

- **HALO Trust**

From January to June 2002¹⁵, the organization has cleared 68 mined areas representing 2.28 km² in the following provinces: Banteay Meanchey (0.56 km²), Oddar Meanchey (1.14 km²), Siem Reap (0.48 km²) and Preah Vihear (0.1 km²). For the reporting period, the organization destroyed 2,672 APM, 50 ATM and 4,635 UXO.

¹¹ See Annex 3.

¹² APM : Anti-personnel mine.

¹³ ATM : Anti-tank mine.

¹⁴ See Annex 8 : Number of Beneficiary Families from CMAC Demining Activities, January – June 2002

¹⁵ See Annex 5.

From 1992 to June 2002, HALO Trust reported to have cleared 357 mined areas representing 18.58 km² and destroyed a total of 32,039 APM, 227 ATM and 32,808 UXO.

The organization also reports to have upgraded the EOD capacity of its senior staff, appointed a quality assurance officer and introduced a ground compensation detector (type 420 GC) to be used on laterite and carbonized soils. A deep penetration detector (type 740 M) has also been used to clear AT mines and UXO along roads.

The organization operates with a total number of 821 operational staff deployed in 87 sections, representing 609 clearance lanes. HALO also operates 8 vegetation bush cutters and 3 bulldozers.

- **MAG**

From January to June 2002, MAG reports¹⁶ to have cleared a total of 50 contaminated areas representing 0.85 km² destroyed 1,394 APM, 38 ATM and 2,406 pieces of UXO.

For the reporting period, the land cleared by the organization was used for resettlement of displaced population, road construction, canal/irrigation, agriculture, schools, health center, well, pagoda, sluice, pond and bridge.

The organization has also adopted the "One Person One Lane" (OPOL) technique instead of the "pairs drill" previously used by MAG Cambodia. All MAG teams are now using the Schiebel ATMID detector designed to eliminate to problems posed by laterite soil.

- **RCAF¹⁷**

For the period of 1992 to September 2002, the RCAF Engineering Corp reported to have cleared 59.975 km², destroyed 130,803 AP mines, 7,639 AT mines and 25,759 UXO.

From January to June 2002 only, the RCAF reported to have cleared 17.118 Km² and destroyed 1,935 AP mines, 266 AT mines and 3,680 UXO. Most of cleared land was used for infrastructure rehabilitation including road construction at the request of the RGC.

¹⁶ See Annex 6.

¹⁷ See Annex 9 : Information provided by RCAF

Rehabilitation programs:

- **Rehabilitation programs for mine victims**

Between 1979 and June 2002, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System has registered a total of 54,453 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia¹⁸.

There is a constant decreasing trend in the number of victims: 30,178 victims were recorded from 1979 to 1990; 22,769 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000 and only 826 for the year 2001.

From January to June 2002, the CMVIS recorded a total of 518 victims: 83 of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death (16%), 130 in amputation (25%) and 305 in diverse injuries (59%). Children represent 34.9% of the victims (181), women 6.4% (33) and men 58.7% (304). Civilians represent 97% of the mine/UXO victims for the reporting period.

The UXO incidents represent 59% of all the incidents recorded from January to June 2002 (304) while only 214 mine incidents were reported (41%). Mine incidents mostly happen in the forest (109 incidents, 51%) while UXO incidents are likely to take place in villages (131 incidents or 43%).

The Ministry of Health is responsible for providing immediate medical care to mine and UXO victims.

In order to provide rehabilitation services to mine victims, especially to amputees, six international organizations (American Red Cross, Cambodia Trust, Handicap International Belgium, Handicap International France, ICRC, Veterans International) work in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY) and support a total of 14 orthopedic workshops and rehabilitation centers in 12 different provinces and in Phnom Penh¹⁹. In 2001, those rehabilitation centers provided 2,900 prostheses and 741 wheelchairs and tricycles to disabled people.

It should be mentioned that all patients receiving prostheses are not necessarily mine victims; some of them have been amputated due to various kinds of accidents or suffered from congenital conditions. However, for the last ten years, it has been obvious that a large majority of those amputees are mine victims. In recent years, with the decrease of mine incidents in the country, it is believed that the proportion of amputations due to other accidents (as road accidents) is increasing.

The Government Sub-Decree signed on 08 August 2001 by the Prime Minister authorized the CMAA to delegate the coordination role on services to mine victims to the MoSALVY and the Disability Action Council (DAC).

¹⁸ See Annex 10 : Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System, June 2002

¹⁹ See Annex 11. : Statistics from the Physical Rehabilitation Centers January – June 2002

Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13/4/c "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining there to".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

Technical requirements:

- **Location of mines:**

The Level 1 Survey (L1S) project supported by Canada has been completed in April 2002, the project reported to have surveyed 13,908 villages, representing 100% of the total number of villages in the country²⁰.

The report show that 6,422 villages (46% of the total) have been identified as contaminated by mines or UXO; 7,486 villages (54% of the total) are considered as "clean". The report indicates that a population of 5,186,771 (45.3% of the total Cambodian population) was actually at risk.

The 3,037 suspected areas represent a surface area of 4,466 Km² or 2.5% of the surface of the country. However, it should be noted that, due to its technical requirements and methodology, a Level 1 Survey cannot measure the precise size of the affected areas or the scope of the contamination. On the other hand, the L1S provides valuable information of the socio-economic impact of the mine/UXO contamination on the local population. This information is extremely useful in the planning and prioritization exercise.

The three most affected provinces are Battambang (853 suspected areas), Oddar Meanchey (348 areas) and Banteay Meanchey (334 areas); the municipality of Pailin, despite a small surface area, contains 109 suspected areas.

A total of 11,429 EOD tasks have been recorded, mostly in the provinces of Kandal, Kampong Cham and Kompong Speu.

- **Production of anti-personnel mines:**

Cambodia does not design or produce mines, booby traps or other assimilated devices.

- **Use of anti-personnel mines:**

Cambodian official authorities (army or police) do not use mines, booby traps of other assimilated devices.

²⁰ See Annex 12: Statistic Profile from the Level 1 Survey Project.

- **Marking minefields:**

During the reporting period, CMAC deployed 19 Mine Marking Teams (MMT) through its operational areas. Those teams have to map mined areas requested for clearance, define the boundaries of minefields for subsequent clearance and sketch the areas after clearance.

From January to June 2002, the 19 CMAC MMT of CMAC reported to have cleared a total of 202,875 m² and marked 272.9 km of minefield boundaries; they also destroyed 148 APM, 2 ATM and 207 UXOs.

In addition to the MMT, CMAC also deployed 12 Community Mine Marking Teams (CMMT). During the reporting period, the CMMT have cleared 100 small priority tasks requested by local communities or NGO's to reduce potential mine casualties and support community development.

The 12 CMMT have cleared 234,081 m² and destroyed 4,005 APM, 6 ATM and 345 UXO's.

Any other relevant information:

As a State Party to the Ottawa Convention, Cambodia is committed to the Convention's provisions and cannot use, develop, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer anti-personnel landmines.

Form D Legislation

Article 13/4/d "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: **CAMBODIA**

Reporting time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

Legislation:

On 18/5/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the proposal to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the Ratification documents were introduced at the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.

On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the draft Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the domestic legislation of the RGC dealing with all types of anti-personnel mines. The Law has been promulgated by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999.

The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, national police and armed forces. The Law provides for the destruction of discovered mines and the cooperation with governmental institutions and international organizations to implement the Law and the international instruments related to anti-personnel mines.

Cambodia has not enacted specific legislation to implement the Amended Protocol II as existing legislation sufficiently covered the Protocol's provisions.

In September 2000, Cambodia established the "Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority" (CMAA), which acts on behalf of the RGC to enforce the dispositions of the existing Cambodian Law. The CMAA is directly attached to the RGC and is totally independent from all mine action operators, including CMAC.

Form E International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance.

Article 13/4/e "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance and on technical cooperation and assistance".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

International technical information exchange:

Cambodia is very active in the international cooperation sector.

Cambodia was represented at the meeting of the National Directors and International Technical Advisors jointly organized by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Geneva in February 2002. The Cambodia took the opportunity to present the meeting the role and responsibilities of the CMAA, the evolution and the new structure of the mine action sector in Cambodia.

The Secretary-General of CMAA represented the RGC at the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Workshop on Mine Action held in Bangkok in May 2002. This workshop, co-sponsored by Australia, Canada and Japan, was an opportunity for ASEAN countries to discuss their respective positions toward the Mine Ban Treaty.

A high Cambodian delegation visited the Afghan Mine Action program in June; the visit allowed the Cambodian delegation to exchange with Afghan counterparts on the organization of the mine action sector in their respective countries, on various technical issues and discuss victim assistance programs.

Cambodia is also represented to the Council of Foundation of the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). In addition, the Secretary General of the CMAA is selected to serve on the Review Board of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

CMAC and MAG reported to have participated into the South East Asia technical seminar in Bangkok hosted by the United States State Department and James Madison University. In addition MAG held a training session for operators in Cambodia on the use of Fixor explosives received from Canada; some of those explosives have been donated to HALO Trust and CMAC.

International cooperation on mine clearance :

For the first six months of 2002, **CMAC** expenditures were estimated at around USD 4.2 million (2.8 USD million from UNDP Trust Fund and 1.4 USD million from bilateral contributions). Main CMAC contributors are Australia, Japan, The Netherlands, Sweden, New Zealand, Norway, USA, France, Republic of Korea, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom and Finland. Bi-lateral donors include UNICEF, Norwegian People's Aid and Care International.

From January to June 2002, **HALO Trust** reported to have spent USD 1,133,640 provided by the United States Department of State, Governments of Finland, Ireland Aid, The Netherlands, Ausaid,

European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), Rotary International Japan, Kusanone Grant (Government of Japan) and Association & Aid Relief (Tokyo Broadcasting System Japan).

From January to June 2002, **MAG** reported to have spent a total of USD 1,232,014 provided by CWS, LWF, DFID, US Department of State, World Vision/AusAID, Government of Japan, Anti-Landmine Stichting, Isle of Man and JAHDS. From this budget, the organization has spent approximately USD 250,000 in capital equipment (Tempest mini flail, trucks, ambulances and detectors), USD 120,000 in technical assistance (including the provision of a consultant to the CMAA for the duration of the reporting period) and the rest for field operations.

The RGC also financially contributes to the mine action effort; in 2002, the RGC provided USD 750,000 to the sector (to CMAA, CMAC and RCAF).

CMAA is used as the coordination platform for the mine action sector between the RGC and the donor community through the Mine Action Advisory Board (MAAB), which takes place every six months. Due to the evolution of mine action sector, there was a consensus to elevate the CMAC Steering Committee to MAAB. The new forum gives the opportunity to all stakeholders to be involved in a consultative process with a participatory approach.

Technical cooperation and assistance:

In addition to financial assistance, the mine action sector also enjoyed the presence of several technical assistants within the CMAA as well as CMAC. This assistance is provided by UNDP, European Commission, Belgium, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Norwegian People's Aid, Handicap International, SIDA, JICA, and JMAS.

The Level 1 Survey was carried out in Cambodia by CMAC and the Canadian contracted private company, GeoSpatial and is supported by the Government of Canada. The survey has been completed in April 2002 officially transferred to RGC and now under the custody of CMAA. Sweden supports the development of a Mine Detection Dogs capacity within CMAC.

Form F Other relevant matters.

Article 13/4/f "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(f) other relevant matters".

Remark:

High contracting party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

Other relevant matters:

Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance.

Article 11/2 "The High Contracting Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially ... on:

information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance."

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002

Means and technologies of mine clearance:

CMAC has primarily used the manual method of clearance but has gradually introduced a limited mechanical and mine detection dog capacity. Mines are destroyed *in situ* although CMAC maintains and develops neutralization techniques in order to clear contaminated land around and within archeological sites. However, CMAC will continue to seek and evaluate new methods of improving productivity and cost effectiveness through the use of new technologies and clearance methods; CMAC is considering the possibility to use the OMOL (One Man/One Lane) deployment technique.

Both HALO Trust and MAG also use manual clearance with the support of mechanical capacity (brush cutters); both organizations now use the OMOL deployment technique.

List of experts and expert agencies :

A list of experts is available at the Cambodian Mine Action Authority.

Organizations involved in mine clearance in Cambodia include: CMAC, HALO Trust and Mine Advisory Group (MAG) and the Engineering Corps of the Cambodian Royal Armed Forces.

Other agencies involved in the mine action sector and who regularly participate into the different coordination mechanisms include: Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines, CARE International, Handicap International, Cambodian Red Cross, World Vision International, Lutheran World Service, Norwegian People's Aid, UNICEF, Partnership for Local Governance (PLG), Church World Service, Action Nord Sud, Action Contre la Faim, ZOA Refugee Care and World Education.

National point of contact on mine clearance :

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- Annex 1 : The CMAA Royal Decree**
- Annex 2 : The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel mines**
- Annex 3 : CMAC Six Month Progress Report January – June 2002**
- Annex 4 : CRC Report**
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- Annex 8 : Number of beneficiaries from CMAC demining activities**
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Annex 1:
The CMAA Royal Decree

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

PREACH KRET

We,

Preah Bat Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
King of the Kingdom of Cambodia

- Seen the Constitution of Cambodia
- Seen Reach Kret No. NS/RKT/1198/72, dated 30 November, 1998 regarding the establishment of the Royal Government of Cambodia,
- Seen Reach Kram No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July, 1994, promulgating the Law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Seen Reach Kram No. NS/RKT/0599/03, dated 28 May, 1999, promulgating the Law on prohibition on use of all anti-personnel land mines
- Seen Reach Kret No. NS/0699/133, dated 21 June, 1999, amending Reach Kret No. NS/RKT/0295/16, dated 25 February, 1995
- Seen the request made by the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia,

ORDERS

Chapter one

Legal Status of the Cambodian Mine Action
and Victim Assistance Authority

- Article 1 : To establish The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority with the abbreviation (in English) : The Cambodia Mine Action Authority or C.M.A.A.
The Cambodian Mine Action Authority is placed under the direct leadership of the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Chapter two

Roles and Responsibilities

- Article 2 : The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have the following roles : administering all demining and UXO's clearance activities and assistance to mine victims in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall be designated as a sole national institution involved in mine action and assistance to mine victims. The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall represent the Royal Government to sign on all agreements memorandum of understandings and contracts of the bilateral supports which involve demining and UXO's clearance and assistance to mine victims.
- Article 3 : The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have the following responsibilities :
- a. preparing policy guide lines for demining and UXO's clearance and assistance to mine victims;
 - b. preparing strategic medium and long term visions on demining and UXO's clearance and assistance to mine victims;
 - c. preparing strategic five year plan for mine and UXO's clearance and assistance to mine victims in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
 - d. coordinating all demining and UXO's clearance and assistance to mine victims activities;

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- e. following-up and monitoring the activities of demining and UXO's clearance and assistance to mine victims, so that national and non-government organization operators apply with the strategy and plan of the Royal Government;
- f. mobilizing technical and financial support within Cambodia and abroad;
- g. ordering to destroy anti-personnel land mine in the stockpile and UXO's found;
- h. issuing the regulations, which related to the activities of mine action;
- i. issuing an accreditation to national and non-government organizations, which conduct demining activities in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- j. having the rights to withhold the accreditation from nation and non-governmental organizations, which conduct demining activities in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- k. administering the data base of all activities, which involved in mine and UXO's action and assistance to mine victims;
- l. preparing policy guide lines on the management of land use on post clearance;
- m. administering the implementation of the law on the Prohibition of Use of Anti-personnel Land Mines and the treaty of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling. Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel mine and their Destruction;
- n. following-up, monitoring and advising on use of resources provided to the national and-governmental organizations by the Royal Government and the international community.

Chapter Three Administration Structure

- Article 4 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have the following composition:
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| - The Prime Minister | President |
| - The Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers | Vice President |
| - A High Level Official | Secretary-General |
| - Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Member |
| - Ministry of Interior | Member |
| - Ministry of Social Welfare, Labor, Training
and Youth Rehabilitation | Member |
| - Ministry of Economics and Finance | Member |
| - The Cambodian Development Council | Member |
| - Ministry of Land Management Urbanization
and Construction | Member |
| - The Council of Demobilization of Armed Forces | Member |
| - A High Level Official specializing in law | Member |
- Article 5 :** In the exception of the President and the Vice President, the composition of The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall be nominated by the Royal Decree or the Sub-decree depending on individual status upon the request from the Prime Minister, The duration of the mandate of each member shall be 5 years, The Prime Minister may request for the extension of the mandated of each member.
- Article 6 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have the responsibility of administering, approving on all project plan for mine action to ensure the efficiency and transparency in carrying out the duties as stipulated in the article 2 of this present Decree.
- Article 7 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall meet 3 months upon the invitation from the President who is also set up the agenda of the meeting. The President may delegate his power to the Vice President to call the meeting and to set up an agenda of meeting.
- Article 8 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have a Standing Committee which composed of the President ,the Vice President and the Secretary-General, and shall have the power to make all decision.

- Article 9 :** The Secretary-General of The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have the responsibility of the day-to-day management of the Cambodian Mine Action Authority to ensure the efficiency of the work as planned. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- Article 10 :** The Prime Minister may appoint two Deputy Secretary-Generals to assist the Secretary-General, one to be in charge of mine action and another in charge of assistance to mine victims.
- Article 11 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have a Secretariat General and departments to ensure the responsibilities and duties are effectively carried out.
- Article 12 :** The organizational chart and detailed duties of The Cambodian Mine Action Authority and the Secretariat General shall be stipulated in a separate sub-decree.
- Article 13 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have the rights to use the seal of the Council Ministers.
- Article 14 :** The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall have a budget line with the Office the Council of Ministers.

Chapter Four Financial Resources

- Article 15 :** The financial support of The Cambodian Mine Action Authority shall be from the following sources :
- Royal Government of Cambodia
 - International community and organization
 - Fee from services provided to public and private organizations

Chapter Five Final Provisions

- Article 16 :** Any provision, which is contrary to the present Reach Kret shall be null and void.
- Article 17 :** The Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia shall be responsible to implement this Reach Kret.
- Article 18 :** The Reach Kret shall enter into force from the date of this signature.

Phnom Penh, 04 September, 2000
In the name and by the order of the King
Acting Head of State
Signed : **CHEA SIM**

No.177
For official dissemination
Phnom Penh, 06 September, 2000
The Secretary-General of the Royal Government
Signed and sealed : **Nady Tan**

Annex 2:

The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel mines

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

PREAH REACH KRAM

NS/RKM/0599/03

We,
Preah Bat Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
King of the Kingdom of Cambodia

- Seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia dated 1993
- Seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0399/01, dated 08 March, 1999, promulgating the amendment of the constitution, articles 11, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 51, 90, 91, 93 and all articles from chapter 8 to 14 of the constitution of the kingdom of Cambodia
- Seen Preah Reach Kret No. NS/RKT/1198/69, dated 25 November 1998, nominating of the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKT/1198/72, dated 30 November, 1998 regarding the establishment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen Preah Reach Kram No. 02/NS /94, dated 20 July, 1994 promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/09, dated 24 January, 1996, promulgating the law of the establishment of the Council of Ministers
- Seen the request made by the Prime Minister and senior Minister, Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia;

HEREBY PROMULGATE

The law on the prohibition of the use of all anti-personnel mine adopted by the National Assembly dated April 28, 1999 during the second session of the second legislature.

The Prohibition of the use of all Anti-Personnel Mine

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1: The purpose of this law is to prohibit the use, production, possession trading, exporting and importing of any anti-personnel mine.
- Article 2: Anti-personnel mine means mine designed to be exploded by the presence, near or far or contact of a person and that will injure, incapacitate or kill one or more persons.
Mine means a munition designed to be placed under, or on the ground, or on other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, near or far or by the contact of a person, an animal, a material or a vehicle.
- Article 3: All civilians, government officials and armed forces, especially the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, Military Police, and National Police shall at all times be prohibited from using all types of anti-personnel mines, except for the case of development and training mine clearance.

CHAPTER II AUTHORITY TO CONTROL ALL TYPES OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE

- Article 4: The controlling of all types of anti-personnel mine is the competence of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre.
- Article 5: Beside the duties as stated in the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0295/16 dated 25 February 1995, the additional duties of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre are as follows:
- Taking part in the inspection with concerned ministries or institutions at any place where there is a violation on the ban on the use of anti-personnel mine as specified in article 1 of this law.
 - Deciding to destroy all existing and discovered anti-personnel mines.
 - Deciding to destroy all types of mines in addition to anti-personnel mine and existing and found unexploded ordnance, which are not under the administration or maintenance of the competent authorities.
 - Cooperating with foreign organizations to stop the use of anti-personnel mine.
 - Receiving reports from other organizations about the use, possession, transfer, trading, exporting and importing of all types of all anti-personnel mines and report to the government.

- Being responsible to administer, control or coordinate all mine and UXO clearance activities of all non-governmental organizations that are currently or will be operating in mine action in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Cooperating with all institutions of the Royal Government to implement treaties, conventions, international agreements or legal instruments, in order to fulfill the obligation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in the matter relating to all types of anti-personnel mine.
- Ministries or institutions involved with the inspection shall be determined by Sub-decree.

CHAPTER III PENALTY PROVISIONS

- Article 6: Whoever knowingly possesses, keeps any type of anti-personnel mine shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of one month to one year and fine of one million to five million riels.
In case of repeated offences, the penalty will be doubled.
- Article 7: Whoever uses anti-personnel mine of any kind shall be punished with imprisonment of one to five years and a fine of five to ten million riels not including the heavy penal sanction for an offence causing life and physical damage to a person and civil compensation.
In case of repeated offences, the punishment shall be doubled.
- Article 8: Whoever produces, trades, imports, or exports anti-personnel mine of any type shall be punished with imprisonment of five to ten years and a fine of ten to twenty million riels.
In case of repeated offences, the punishment shall be doubled. All kind of mines stated in Article 6, 7 and 8 should be confiscated and destroyed.
- Article 9: If an offender is an agent or an official of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre or an agent or an official of other Non-Governmental Organizations operating similar activities to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre in the Kingdom of Cambodia, he/she shall be punished with the maximum penalty as stipulated in the Articles 6, 7 and 8 of this law without reduction of sentence.

CHAPTER IV TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

- Article 10: Whoever possesses any types of mines, be its ministry or institution shall report to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, specifying the types, numbers of mines and other detailed information related to the mines in their possession no later than 90 days after the entry into force of this law.

Article 11: The Cambodian Mine Action Centre must destroy all the mines as stipulated in article 10 within one year after the entry into force of this law and report to the Royal Government.

CHAPTER V
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 12: Any provisions related to anti-personnel mines and contrary to this law shall be void.

Article 13: This law shall be declared as urgent.

Phnom Penh, May 28, 1999
Royal Signature: Norodom Sihanouk

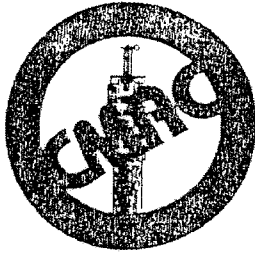
Having submitted for His Majesty
the King's signature
The Prime Minister
Signature: Hun Sen

Having Submitted to the Prime Minister
Senior Minister, Minister in charge of the Council Minister
Signature: Sok An

No. 110 ០.០
For C.Cs
Phnom Penh, 03 June, 1999
Secretary-General of RGC
Signature and sealed: Nady Tan

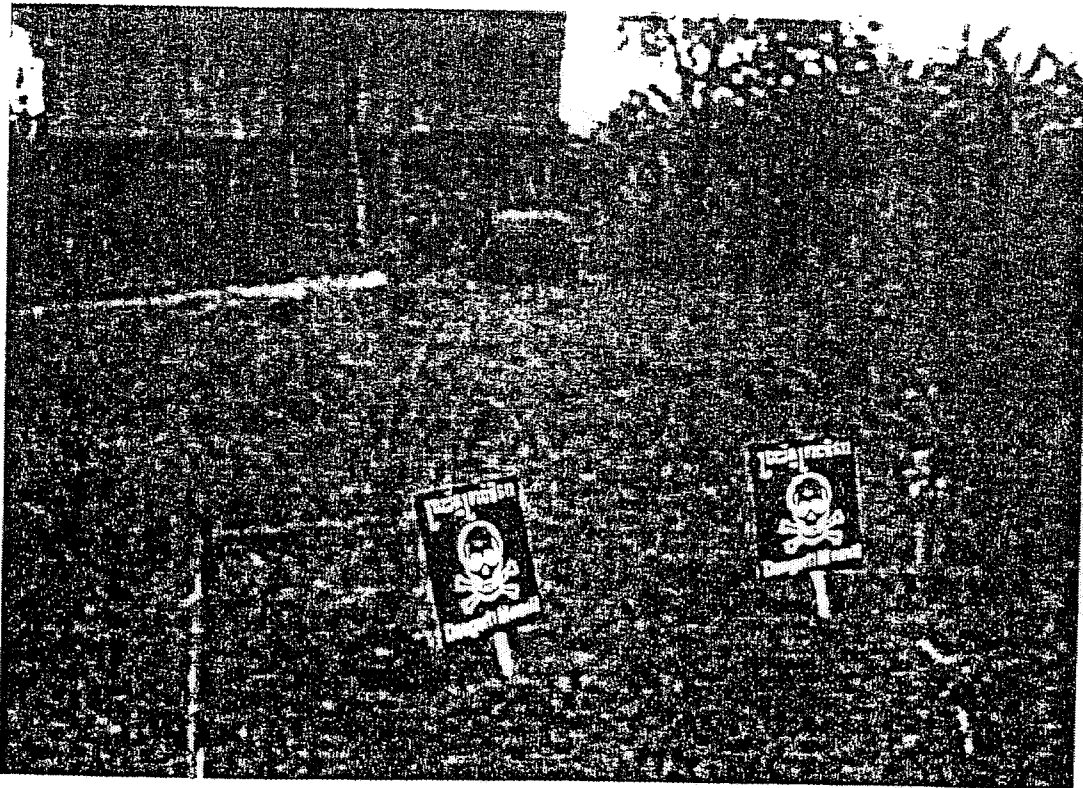
Annex 3:

CMAC Six Month Progress Report January – June 2002



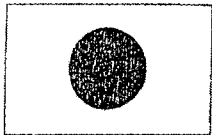
មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល សកម្មភាព កំចាត់មីនកម្ពុជា
Cambodian Mine Action Centre

SIX-MONTH PROGRESS REPORT FOR PERIOD: JANUARY TO JUNE 2002



Saving Lives and Supporting Development for Cambodia

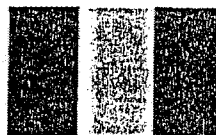
SPECIAL THANKS TO THE FOLLOWINGS :



Japan



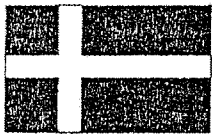
Australia



Belgium



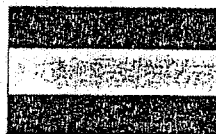
Canada



Denmark



Finland



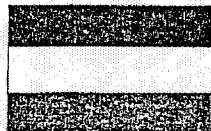
Germany



Cambodia



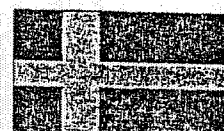
United Nations



Netherlands



New Zealand



Sweden



Switzerland



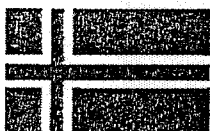
UK



United States



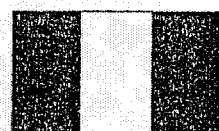
EU



Norway



South Korea



France



China

And

- UNDP
- UNOPS
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- Privates
- HI
- CARE INTERNATIONAL
- NPA
- NGOs
- Local Authorities

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CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

1. OVERVIEW

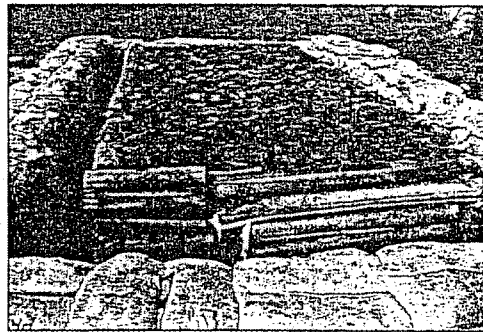
In the first six months of this year 2002, CMAC has maintained its commitment and efforts to stabilize and accelerate both operations and management sides to modernize the organization to meet the International Mine Action Standard. In so doing, CMAC has set a more realistic, achievable and modest Work Plan, which is steadily and successfully implemented.

In KPMG's audit opinion, the performance of CMAC Demining Unit 1, Banteay Meanchey funded by the Netherlands through NPA, was **satisfactory** for the period from 01 March 2001 to 30 April 2002.

The overall productivity of CMAC operations has overachieved against the targeted plan. In addition, CMAC financial situation also remained stable during the first six months of this year.

2. MAJOR ISSUES AND OUTCOMES IN THE YEAR 2002

As part of implement of the Ottawa convention, the Ministry of Interior on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia handed over to CMAC 3,405 AP-mine in its stock for demolition. On 14 January 2002, an official demolition ceremony presided over by H. E. Sor Kheng, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Co-Minister of Interior took place at CMAC Training Centre (TC) in Kampong Chhnang province.



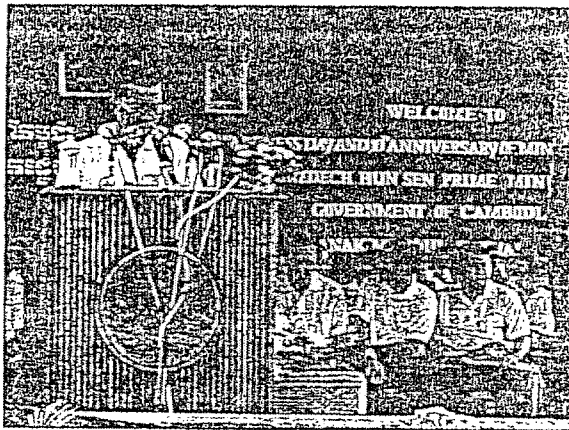
Due to the shortage of explosives, 1) 250 mines were destroyed by the use of explosives, called demolition, 2) 2915 mines were destroyed by incineration, 3) 240 mines were neutralized and kept in CMAC Training Centre for training purposes.

CMAC Corporate Management

FEBRUARY 2002

On 24 February 2002, CMAC and other demining organizations, development NGOs, and UN agencies with the coordination of the Cambodian Mine Actions Authority celebrated the National Mine Awareness Day at Rattanak Mondul district, Battambang province presided over by Samdech Hun Sen Prime Minister of Cambodia. Dignitaries from the Royal Government, ambassadors and heads of the organizations also participated in the event. It was the largest event since 1999. The reasons behind organizing this large event was that year 2002 also coincide with is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), and the 10th anniversary of demining operations in Cambodia. Different

activities were organized to celebrate on the day were:



- 1) Speech of VIPs,
- 2) Gathering/parade of deminers, NGO staff and local people,
- 3) Banner Campaign,
- 4) Mine actions activity display,
- 5) Entertainment at night,
- 6) Media coverage,
- 7) Award of Medal to 14 CMAC units and sections for their efforts and outstanding performance.

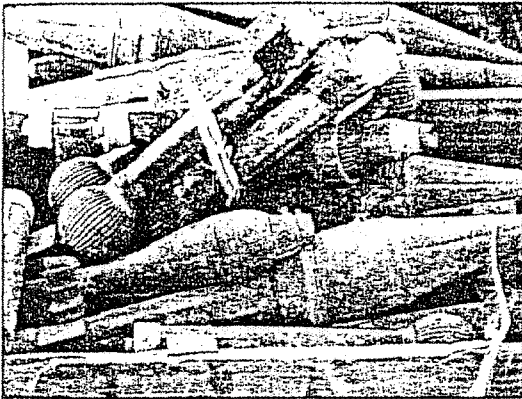
2) The purposes of the event were:

- A. To make the international community informed about the mine/UXO problem in Cambodia, current intervention strategies, and to encourage support for these mine action activities, with a special focus on the mine/UXO awareness programs,
- B. To educate people living in high risk-areas about the nature of the danger and steps that can be taken to make life safer,
- C. Generally support the "Ban the Landmines Campaign" in their appeal to stop the use and stockpiling of landmines,



CMAC Corporate Management

- D. Specifically appeal to the mine manufacturing countries to stop producing and exporting mines, and
- E. Address the new concept of Community Based Mine Risk Reduction, and appeal to people in the community to participate in, cooperate with and support mine action efforts.



On 23 March 2002, 29,572 mines/UXOs and small arm ammunitions were handed over to CMAC by Prey Veng provincial authority for destruction at Prey Veng district. The mines and UXOs destruction ceremony was presided by H.E. Chay Sareth, the First Provincial Governor of Prey Veng and H.E. Khem Sophoan, CMAC Director General. At the same time, a symbolic demolition was carried out to show to the public the commitment by the Royal Government on the implementation of

Ban Landmine Treaty.

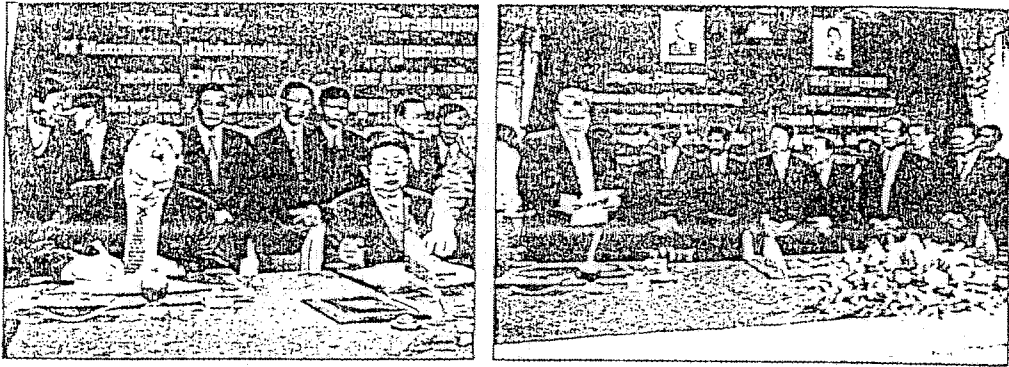
29,572 mines and UXOs were handed over to CMAC by Prey Veng provincial authority on 23 March 2002, at Baray village, Baray commune, Prey Veng district, Prey Veng province.

On 26 April 2002, a CMAC Explosive Disposal Team (EOD) in Kandal province had destroyed a 1,000 pounds GP1000LBS bomb dropped from airplane during the conflict of Vietnam War, at Moha Sang commune, Phnom Srauch district, Kampong Spue province. The bomb was found and reported by a farmer, who lives in Kandal Stoung district, Kandal province.

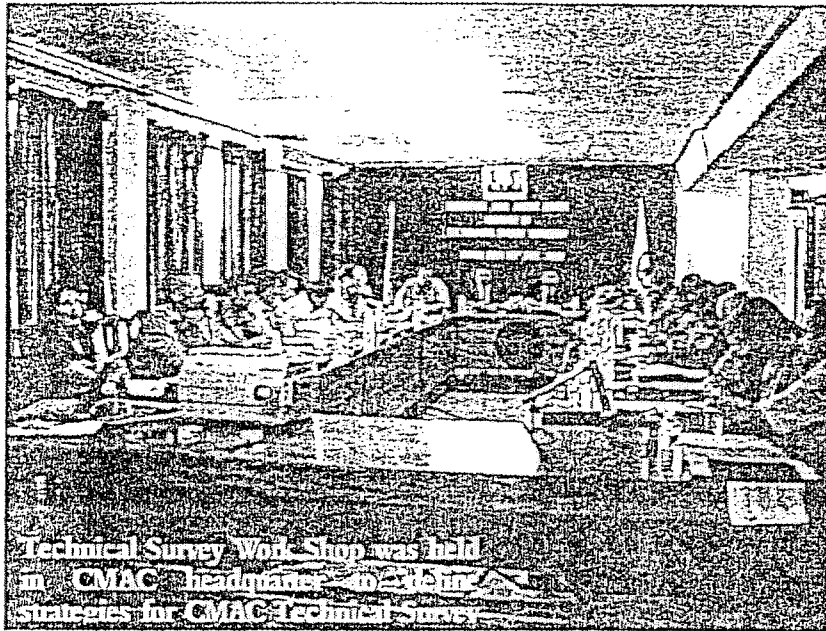


CMAC Corporate Management

JUNE 2002



On 26 June 2002 at 1600hrs, an agreement was signed between the Cambodian Royal Government and Norwegian People Aid (NPA) under the chairmanship of H.E. Sok An Senior Minister/Minister of Cabinet and Mr. Age Skagestad Country Representative of NPA, on the donation of US\$1,885,820 from the Netherlands Royal government to support demining activities in Banteay Meanchey province.



On 26 June 2002, from 0800hrs to 1330hrs, a Technical Survey Work Shop was held at CMAC headquarters, presided by CMAC Director-General and Deputy Director-General to define the concept and strategy for a workable CMAC Technical Survey in Cambodia. As a result, many important feedbacks were generated by the group discussion which were participated by CMAA, MAG, Halo Trust, HI, CARE, NPA, UNICEF GeoSpatial and CMAC.

CMAC Corporate Management



An Agreement on the contribution of US\$850,000.00 from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany to support Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations at CMAC Demining Unit 6 in the Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchay Provinces in 2002, was signed between H. E Sok An, Senior Minister and the Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers H. E. Dr. Helmut Ohlraun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the Council of Ministers on 30 January 2002.

*Operational Productivity Report***OPERATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY REPORT****OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW**

The level of CMAC's operations in the first 6 months of 2002 was slightly different from that of late 2001. Changes as follow took place during the first semester of the year:

- In January 2002 the relocation of DU5 from Battambang to Pursat Province has been completed. The movement of 6 demining platoons in DU5 from Battambang to Pursat Province was conducted on a phase-by-phase basis so that operational disruption can be kept to the minimum level possible. Based on mine accident report made by the Cambodian Red Cross, Pursat stands among provinces with highest mine casualty rate. That explains CMAC's expanded deployment into the province.
- With financial support for Koh Keh Project from the French Government, the number of demining platoon has increased from 46 to 48 by late January. This two-year earmarked project focuses on mine clearance in historical and archeological sites - Koh Ker and Preh Vihear Temple.
- The Mechanical Clearance - Flail Project ended in February. The two Flails and a Command Vehicle have been shipped back to Finland after its four-year operation in Cambodia. The Government of Finland covered for all costs associated throughout the project.
- The National Level One Survey Project was completed in April. The outcome of the project, a database of potential mine/UXO affected villages in Cambodia, were handed over to the Cambodian Mine Action and Mine Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) who will manage and utilize the information for mine action planning and other development purposes at the National Level.
- Mine Detection Dog (MDD) teams has increased from 4 teams to 5 teams. The MDD team 5 was deployed at DU5 in Pursat Province in April and put into operation in May 2002.
- A Mobile Mine Awareness Education team of 4 persons, six District Focal Points, two Monitoring/Training Officers and two Provincial Coordinators of Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) underwent training and were deployed to Pailin and Battambang Provinces in March on as a pilot project. The pilot phase is scheduled to complete by the end of October 2002. An external evaluation will be conducted prior to the completion of this pilot phase.

Operational Productivity Report

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation Teams:** Three Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Teams were established utilizing the existing human resources (Instructors at TC). The monitoring procedures have been drafted and circulated for further inputs and comments. These monitoring procedures are expected to be finalized and ready for implementation by the end of 2002.
- **Field Monitoring:** during the reporting period, the monitoring and evaluation teams from TC conducted three field-monitoring visits. Recommendations made by the teams were reviewed and implemented in practical areas.
- **Review of Standard Operating Procedures:** 42 Standard Operating Procedures expected to complete by the end of this year have been reviewed and translated into Khmer language. The next step is to review the translation by a technical team to ensure consistency and that it is at a level understandable to field staff.
- **Planning Procedures:** a number of planning procedures have been drafted for further review with the participation of all concerned technical staff to ensure that the procedures are consistent and practical with current circumstance.
- **Operational Instruction:** discrepancy between operation and database reports has been identified, and a formal field investigation was carried out in late 2001 to define the causes leading to the discrepancy. In early January 2002, an operational technical team reviewed the findings submitted in by the investigation team, and operational instructions were subsequently developed and issued for immediate implementation to prevent the matter from happening again.
- **Monitoring of Operational Productivity:** Monthly Operational Productivity Reports were produced and monitored on a monthly basis. During the reporting period, CMAC have overachieved the target set. It should, however, be noted that CMAC achieved only 95% of its target for April owing to long holiday factor - Khmer New Year.
- **Selection of Tasks for MDD and Brush Cutter:** to optimize operational productivities of all operational components, currently a joint minefield selection is conducted with the participation of MDD Field Coordinator, Brush Cutter Coordinator and other concerned operational staff. The purpose of this process is to select minefields suitable to technical capacity of our mine action components, that is selecting the right tools for the right tasks.

Operational Progress Report

- **Strengthening Relationship with other Development Agencies at Provincial Level:** CMAC Demining Unit Managers and staff have long played an important role in this area. We have participated in coordination meetings with development agencies, local and provincial authorities. Issues arising or raised in such a meeting will usually be solved in a timely manner and within the scope of our responsibility.
- **Development of a Sustainable Strategy for Mine Awareness Program:** a new participatory approach to mine awareness program was established with technical assistance from UNICEF, Handicap International and with inputs from others involved in the sector. The new approach is called "Community-based Mine Risk Reduction". During the reporting period, a number of project staff, 6 District Focal Points, 2 Provincial Coordinators and 2 Monitoring/Training Officers were trained and deployed, on a pilot phase, to the provinces of Battambang and Pailin. The District Focal Points have identified and established a number of their counterparts at the village, commune and district levels. Together with their counterparts and the communities, the District Focal Points tried to appreciate the community situation; mine clearance, development and other services needs of the communities and determine appropriate solutions to reduce potential casualty.

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY CMAC

There are 2 channels of funding to CMAC – through UNDP Trust Fund and Bilateral Fund established between CMAC and the direct funding agency. The funding through UNDP can be utilized for general purposes, except those earmarked projects. Bilateral Fund can only be used for an agreed specific activity. During the reporting period, CMAC implements the following bilateral projects:

Name of Project	Project Donor	Project Location
Project Implementation Unit	German Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Siem Reap
Community Mine Marking	UNICEF in Cambodia	Battambang
Integrated Demining Development Project	CARE in Cambodia	Battambang
Integrated Demining and Development Program	NPA in Cambodia	Banteay Meanchey
The Project to Support CMAC's Demining Activities in Demining Unit 2 (DU2) in Battambang Province	KUSANONE—Grassroots—Japan	Battambang
Ou Chrov Integrated Rural Development and Reintegration Project	ZOA Refugees Care	Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey

Operational Probability Report

GLOBAL DEPLOYMENT OF MINE ACTION COMPONENTS

During the reporting period, the following mine action components were deployed within CMAC's operational areas:

Mine Action Resources/Components	Deployment Schedule 2002					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR)			6	6	6	6
Mine Awareness Team (MAT)			1	1	1	1
Mine Marking Team (MMT)	19	19	19	19	19	19
Community Mine Marking Team (CMT)	12	12	12	12	12	12
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team (EOD)	16	16	16	16	16	16
Mechanical Brush Cutter (BC)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mechanical Flail (Flail)	1					
Mine Detection Dog Team (MDD)	4	4	4	4	5	5
Demining Platoon (Plt)	46	48	48	48	48	48

ALLOCATION OF MINE ACTION COMPONENTS

CMAC have been concentrating its efforts in the high priority areas in order to reduce potential mine casualties and to support community development activities carried out by national and international development agencies in the project areas. Therefore, most of the CMAC's mine action resources were deployed in the Northwest Provinces where mine clearance is urgently and most needed in general. The table below indicates the allocation of the various mine action resources/components to the Demining Units. This allocation is valid as at June 2002 only.

Demining Unit / Location	Mine Action Components									
	SAC	MP	MD	EOD	MAT	CMT	MAT	CBMRR	MDD	BC
Demining Unit 1 (Banteay Meanchey)	2	6	3	2	4	3			2	2
Demining Unit 2 (Battambang)	1	3	8	3	5	3	1	3	2	2
Demining Unit 3 (Pailin)	2	6	4	3	4	3		3		
Demining Unit 4 (Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear)	2	5	1	3	2					

Operational Productivity Report

Demining Unit 5 (Pursat)	1	3	3	2	3	3			1	
Demining Unit 6 (Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey)	2	6			1					
Training Center (Kompong Chhnang)				1						
Headquarters (Phnom Penh)				2						
Total	10	29	19	16	19	12	1	6	5	4

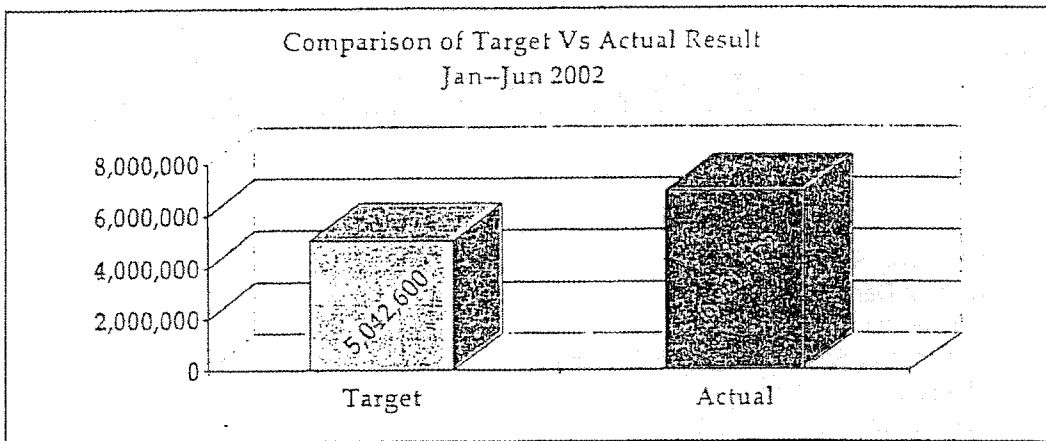
Note:

- Site : Demining Site,
- NP : Normal Demining Platoon,
- MP : Mobile Demining Platoon,
- CBMRR : Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction,
- MDD : Mine Detection Dog,
- BC : Mechanical Brush Cutter,
- MAT : Mobile Mine Awareness Education Team,
- EOD : Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team,
- MMT : Minefield Marking Team,
- CMT : Community Mine Marking Team.

Operational Productivity Report

OVERALL OPERATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY

During the reporting period, CMAC had cleared 6,921,372m² of high priority mined land. The performance target for the reporting period was 5,042,600m². This means that CMAC achieved its clearance target by 137%.



PROGRESS PRODUCED BY MINE ACTION COMPONENTS

1. Mine Risk Reduction Education

1.1 Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction



During the reporting period, 10 members of CBMRR (6 District Focal Points, 2 Provincial Coordinators and 2 Monitoring/Training Officers) and 4 members of Mobile Mine Awareness Education Team underwent an intensive training course at the CMAC TC. On the completion of the training, a three-week field trial was conducted in Pailin. In early March all the members were deployed to 6 high priority districts in Pailin City and Battambang Province.

The District Focal Points based at district level have been undertaking participatory information collection activities at village level and have selected volunteer Mine/UXO representatives in the target villages, communes and districts.

Operational Preliminary Report

In March 2002, the CBMRR pilot project was reviewed, and all the key players agreed to extend the pilot from May to October 2002. The evaluation of the pilot project will be carried out prior to the ending of pilot.

During the first 6 months of the year, the CBMRR project and MAT have achieved the followings:

- Selected 48 high-risk villages in target districts,
- Selected 156 mine/UXO representatives at village, commune and district levels,
- Trained 88 mine/UXO representatives at 4 districts,
- Developed Monitoring Framework of CBMRR,
- Developed SOPs for the CBMRR and MAT,
- Developed field report format for CBMRR,
- Developed and implemented a training curriculum for CBMRR staff,
- Reported 854 mine and 1,816 UXO to EOD teams for destruction,
- Reported 4 clearance tasks to CMT team for intervention,

1.2 Mobile Mine Awareness Education Team

One Mobile Mine Awareness Team was deployed early March 2002 to Battambang Province. The team was deployed to give mine awareness presentations to communities living in mine-affected areas. During the first 6 months of 2002, the team had conducted 57 presentations to communities living in mine-affected areas, while its target was 48. This means that the team achieved its target by 119% as explained in the following table:

Villages Reached	Actual Performances (Presentation)	Targeted (Presentation)	Achievement	Total Population in the 48 Villages	Audience to the Presentations			Total Audience	Percentage of Population attended the presentation
					Men	Women	Children		
48	57	48	119%	28,283	2,049	2,158	4,476	8,683	31%

*Operational Progress Report***1.3 Mass Media Campaign**

One of the best and effective ways in mine awareness education is TV and Radio educational spot broadcasting, as mass of population can be easily reached. During the reporting period, the followings were achieved:

- Produced 1 TV spot
- 54 number of air times were broadcasted through TVK and Bayon TV, The two channels have the widest coverage area in Cambodia
- Organized Mine Awareness Day on 24 February 2002 at Ratanak Mondul district, Battambang province. The event was chaired by Prime Minister Samdach Hun Sen.

**2. Minefield Information and Marking****2.1 National Level One Survey**

The National Survey Level One Project commenced operation in late 2000 and completed in April 2002. The Project was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) with some equipment support from CMAC. The Project was implemented by a Canadian Executing Agency, GeoSpatial International and CMAC. The project employed 84 personnel seconded from CMAC. The outcome of the project, the mapping and database of potential mine/UXO contaminated areas in the whole country have been handed over to CMAA who will manage and utilize the information for planning of mine actions at the national level. In summary, the results of the project revealed as follows:

- Number of villages contaminated: 6,422 (46%)
- Number of villages not contaminated: 7,486 (54%)
- Number of areas contaminated: 3,037
- Area of land suspected to be contaminated: 4,466 Km² (2.5% of Cambodia)
- Number of Population at risk: 5,186,771 (45.3%)
- Number of EOD tasks identified: 11,429

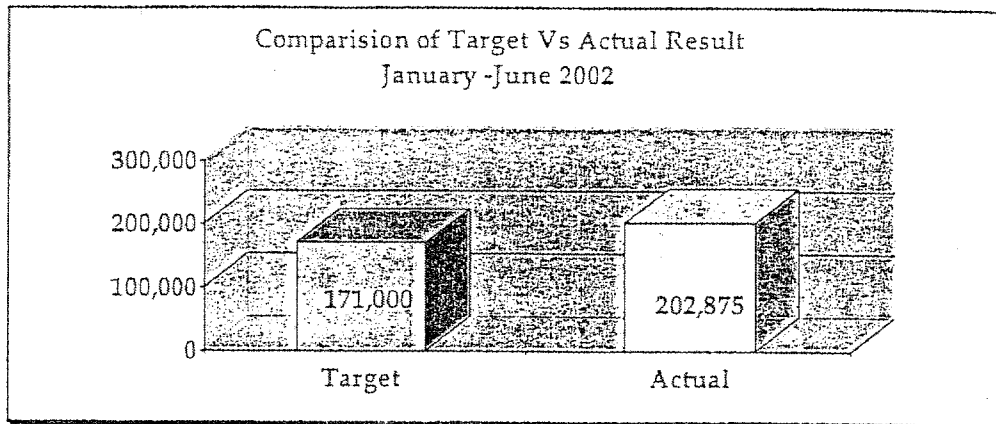
2.2 Minefield Marking Teams

During the reporting period, CMAC deployed 19 Mine Marking Teams through out its operational areas. The teams were allocated under the command and control of Demining Units, but still remain under technical control of the Survey Section based at CMAC HQ. The main functions of the MMT teams are:

Operational Productivity Report

- To map the mined areas requested for clearance,
- To define the boundaries of minefields for subsequent clearance,
- To sketch the areas cleared by demining platoons.

During the reporting period, the 19 MMT had cleared 202,875m² of landmine, while the target was 171,000m². This indicates that the 19 MMT teams overachieved its target by 19%. In addition, the teams had also marked 272,960 liner meters of minefield boundaries, destroyed 148 anti-personal mines, 2 anti-tank mines and 207 UXOs.



3. Community Mine Marking Teams

Through out the reporting period, CMAC deployed 12 Community Mine Marking Teams. 3 teams funded by UNICEF and 9 teams funded by General Trust Fund. The teams were deployed in four Provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin and Pursat.

During the reporting period, the 12 Teams cleared 100 small priority tasks requested by local communities, NGOs to reduce potential mine casualties and to support community development activities.

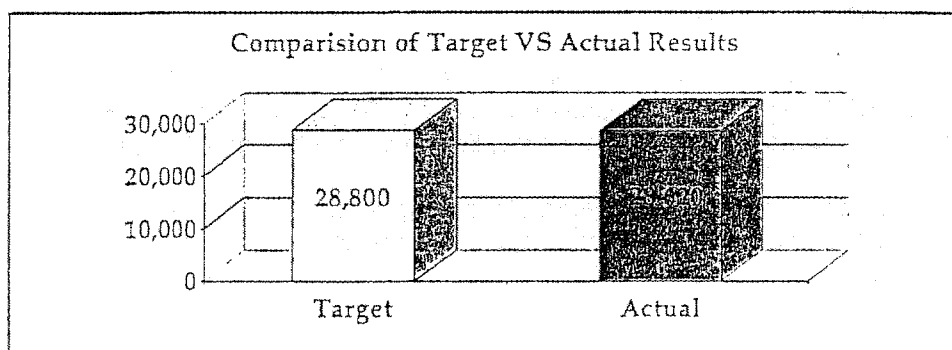
Operational Performance Report

From January to June 2002, CMAC deployed 16 EOD teams as follows:

- 2 teams were deployed at DU1 to cover tasks in Banteay Meanchey,
- 3 teams were deployed at DU2 to cover tasks in Battambang,
- 3 teams were deployed at DU3 to cover tasks in Pailin,
- 3 teams were deployed at DU4 to cover tasks in Kg. Thom and Kg. Cham,
- 2 teams were deployed at DU5 to cover tasks in Pursat,
- 2 teams were deployed at CMAC HQ to cover tasks in Phnom Penh and others surrounding provinces,
- 1 team was deployed at the CMAC TC to cover tasks in Kompong Chhnang.



During the reporting period, **28,620** items (mines and UXOs) have been demolished, while the target was set at only **28,800** items (300 items per team per month). The achievement shows target has been met by nearly **100%**. In addition, an EOD Liaison Officers meeting was held at TC to share information and experiences across the organization and to address any technical constrains encountered.

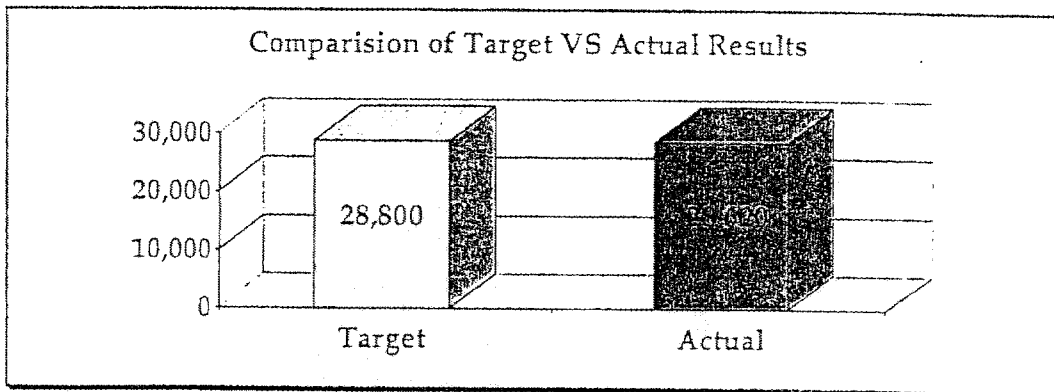


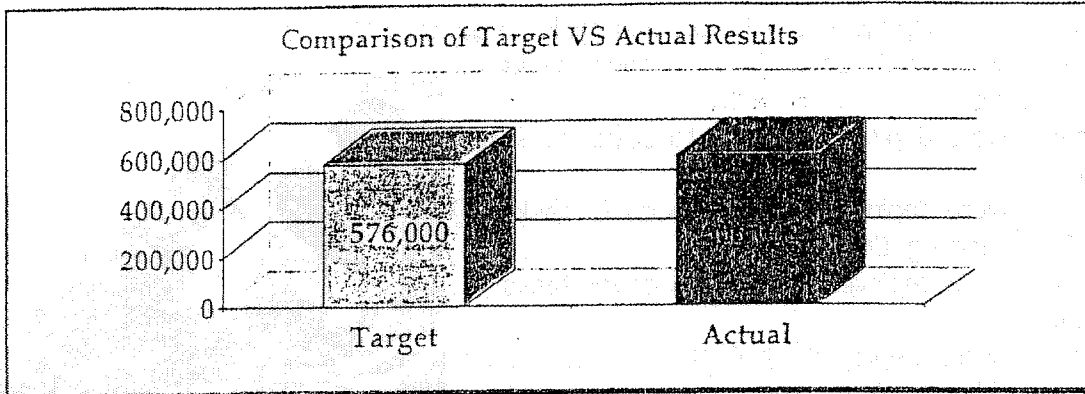
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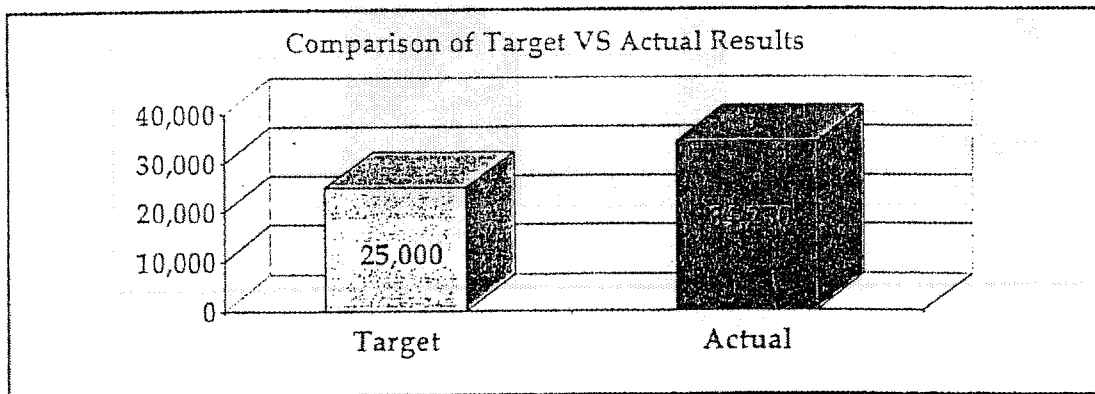




6. Mechanical Mine Clearance—Flail

Two Finnish Flails machines and a command vehicle were brought to Cambodia in March 1998. The Flails were put into trial from April to September 1998 and into operational trial from October to December 1998. From January 1999 the Flails were deployed to operate in real minefield situation in Banteay Meanchey province. This project completed in February 2002 and the machines were transported back to Finland.

In September 2001, one of the Flail run over an anti-tank mine during clearance operation resulting in severe damage. Therefore, only one Flail was left operational in January 2002 and it flailed **34,250m²** of mined land with target set at **25,000m²**. It achieved more than **37%** over the target.



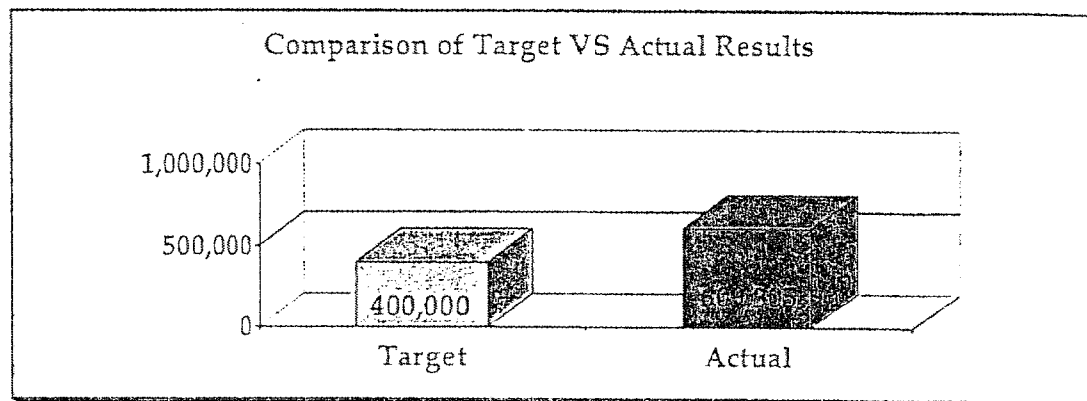
7. Mine Detection Dog

The Mine Detection Dog (MDD) is one of the components in demining toolbox. It is integrated with the Brush Cutter and occasionally with manual demining platoons to speed up the clearance. In May 2002, MDD team #5 was deployed at DU5, Pursat Province.

During the reporting period, the MDD teams had cleared **609,305m²** of mined land, while their target was set at **400,000m²**. The MDD achieved by **52%** over their target. **42** anti-personnel mines, **5** anti-tank mines and **70** UXOs have been found and destroyed.

In addition to the above figure mentioned, the following activities were conducted:

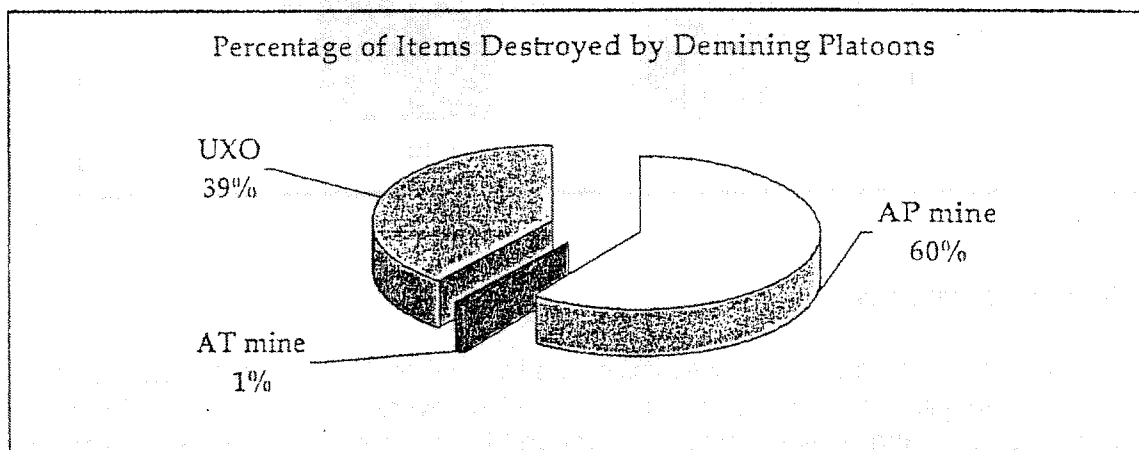
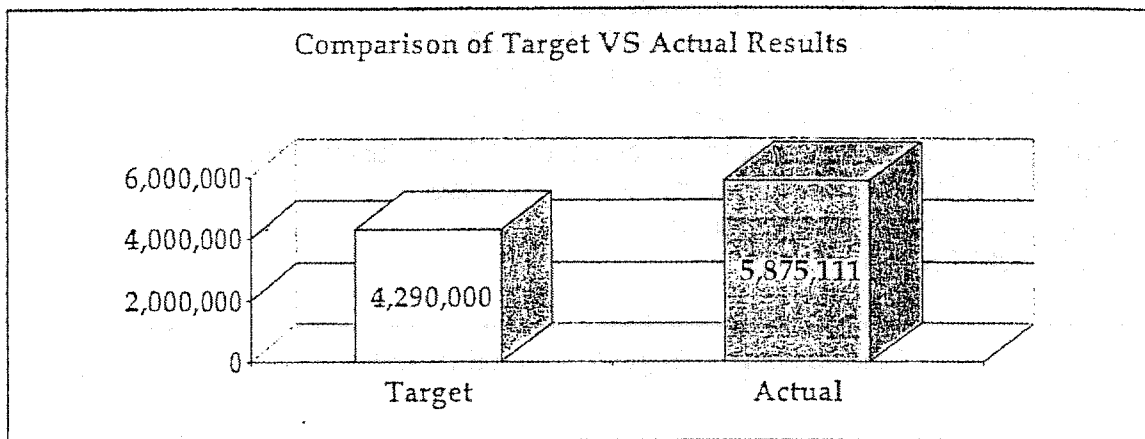
- Training of 19 Dog Handlers (18 March 2002),
- Training of 4 Dog Instructors (14 Jan—21 Mar 2002),
- Training of 10 Close Markers (18 Feb—1 Mar 2002),
- Training of 8 Kennel Handlers (22 Apr—10 May 2002),
- Training of MDD team 5 and later on deployed at DU5, Pursat, on 24 April 2002.
- Translation of training packages into Khmer language,
- Designing of internal monitoring systems,
- Drafting of MDD Strategic Plan.



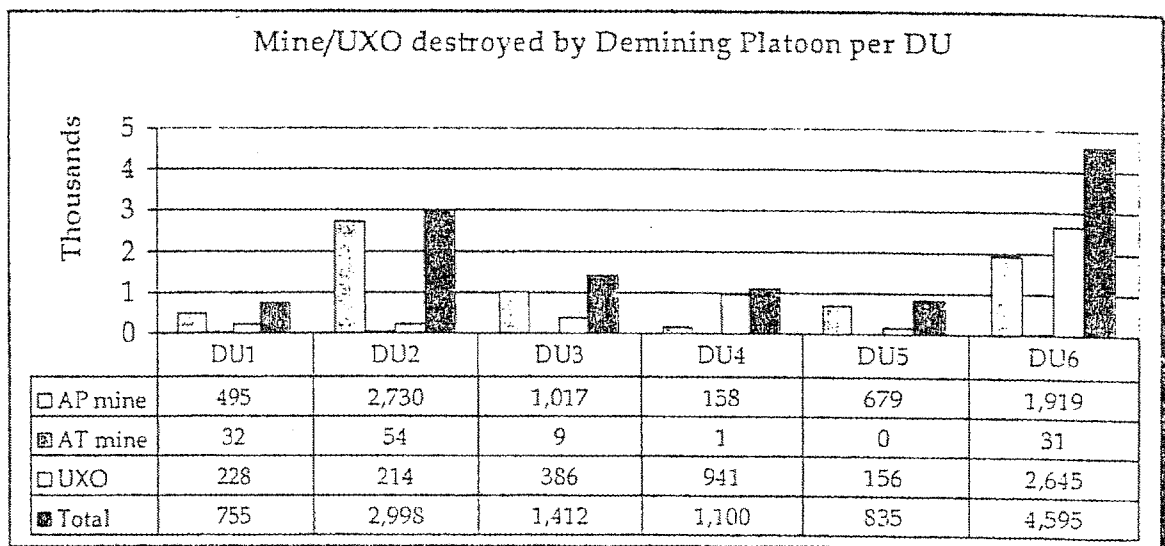
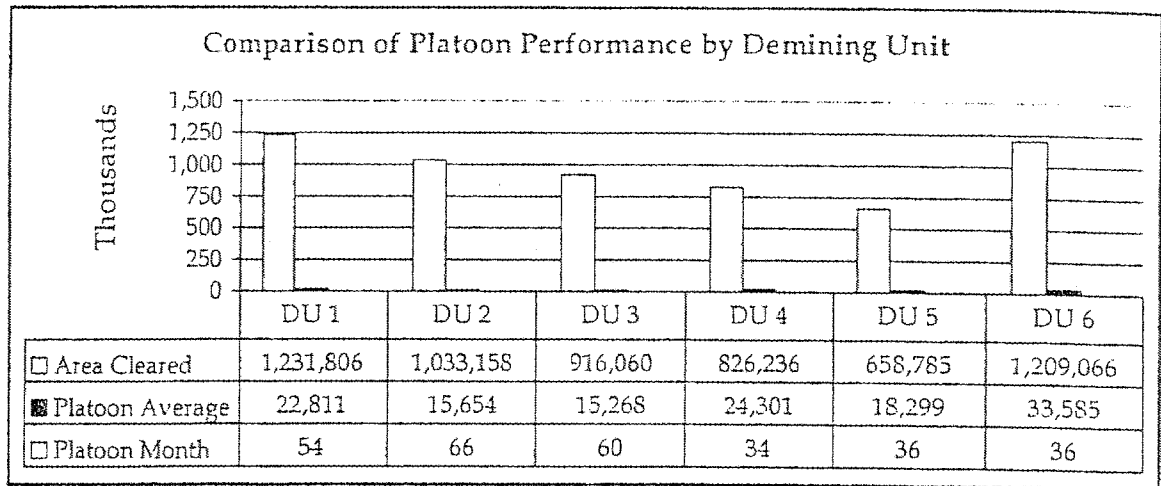
8. Demining Platoons

The number of demining platoons was increased from 46 to 48 in February 2002. CMAC deployed the 48 platoons at 6 Demining Units, which covered the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin, Komong Thom and Preh Vihear, Pursat, Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey.

The performance target for a demining platoon for 2002 is set at 15,000m² per month. Based on the number of demining platoons deployed, the overall target for the reporting period was **4,290,000m²**. However, the actual productivity produced was **5,875,111m²**, indicating that the demining platoons have achieved 37% over their target. In addition, the demining platoons destroyed **6,998** anti-personnel mines, **127** anti-tank mines and **4,570** UXOs.



To obtain a better appreciation of the performance by demining platoons deployed and managed by the 6 Demining Units, The graphical chart below will of assistance in analyzing the presented information.



9. TRAINING IN MINE ACTION

CMAC runs a Training Center (TC) based in Kompong Chhnang Province, approximately 90 minutes drive from Phnom Penh. The Government of Federal Republic of Germany funded the construction of the Training Center. A national manager runs the TC with support from a number of technical instructors and support staff. The manager is

working in a close partnership with a Senior Technical Advisor seconded from New Zealand Army.

The core activities of the TC are:

- To deliver quality training to CMAC field operational staff,
- To Investigate mine related incidents and accidents,
- To monitor and evaluate mine clearance activities,
- To trial and evaluate mine clearance equipment and techniques,

During the reporting period, the following training activities were conducted:

SR	Name of Training course	Trainee Number	Training Duration	Training Location	Remarks
1	Basic EOD Course # 7	18	2 Jan—15 Feb	TC	With assistance from TA EOD
2	Mine Neutralization Course # 4	7	7—18 Jan	Field	
3	Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction Course #1	19	8—31 Jan	TC	Trained by World Education
4	Demining Refresher Course # 43	60	14—18 Jan	Field	
5	Monitoring and evaluation Course # 1	8	21—25 Jan	TC	Train by TA QA
6	Basic Computer Course # 1	8	21—25 Jan	TC	Trained by STA MIS
7	Minefield Marking Refresher Course #19	100	5—09 Feb	TC	With assistance from Survey Officer
8	Mine Neutralization Course # 5	8	11—22 Feb	Field	
9	Basic Lifesaver Course #1	48	11—22 Feb	TC	Trained by USA Army
10	Combat Lifesaver Course #3	15	11—22 Feb	TC	Trained by USA Army
11	Instructor Refresher Course #3	11	4—13 Mar	TC	Trained By TA HR
12	Basic Lifesaver Course #2	45	4—15 Mar	TC	Trained by USA Army
13	Basic EOD Course #8	16	11 Mar—08 May	TC	With assistance from TA EOD
14	First Line Management Course # 4	15	12 Mar—5 Apr	TC	Trained by TA HR
15	MDD Closed Marker # 4	19	25—29 Mar	TC	
16	Mine Neutralization Course # 6	8	1—12 Apr	Field	
17	Instructor Refresher Course #4	10	8—12 Apr	TC	Trained by TA HR
18	Intensive Demining Course #1	21	22—26 Apr	TC	
19	Mine Neutralization Course # 7	8	6—16 May	Field	
20	Monitoring and Evaluation	7	13—17 May	TC	Trained by TA QA

	Course #2				
21	Intensive Demining Course #2	20	13—17 May	TC	
22	EOD Refresher Course #31-1	27	21—24 May	TC	Trained by STA EOD
23	EOD Refresher Course #31-2	27	28—31 May	TC	Trained by STA EOD
24	Mine Neutralization Course # 8	8	3—14 Jun	Field	

Non-training activities conducted by the TC

SR	Activity Description	Duration	Location	Remarks
1	Mine Accident Investigation	21-25 Jan	DU5	With assistance from Investigation Officer
2	Field Monitoring Visit #01	28 Jan-01 Feb	DU5	With assistance from QA office
3	Field Monitoring Visit #02	18-22 March	DU4	With assistance from QA office
4	TNT block and C4 replacement Trial	2 Feb	TC	With assistance from EOD TA and Explosive Coordinator
5	Trial and Evaluation mine detector	9-10 April	DU5	With assistance from QA officer
6	Mine Accident Investigation	21-22 May	DU3	With assistance from Deputy Dir. Ops
7	Field Monitoring Visit #3	27- 31 May	DU2	With assistance from QA Officer
8	Transport munitions to supported training	04-06 June	DU6	
9	Mines Incidents Investigation	17-25 June	DU5, DU2 and DU3	With assistance from QA and Investigation Officer
10	Trial of Chinese Mine Detector	17-27 June	TC	With assistance from Mine Detector Officer

10. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CMAC OPERATIONS

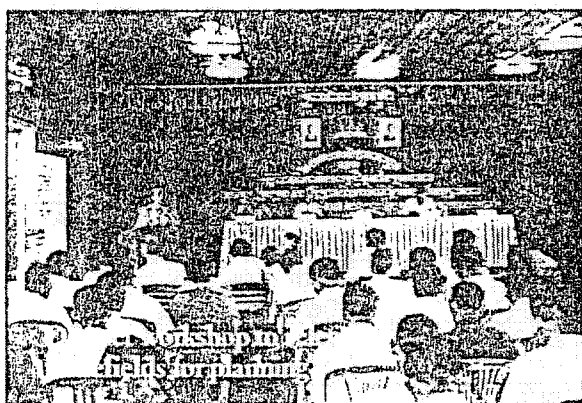
Demining reduces potential accidents, provides land for agriculture, settlement and infrastructure development, and provides opportunity for development agencies to carry out their development activities safely. Without demining first, most development activities cannot be implemented due to the presence of mines and UXOs in project areas.

Not only do CMAC clear minefields, but also conduct socio-economic assessment prior to the commencement of any clearance operations to ensure that lands to be cleared will be of high socio-economic impact for beneficiaries. These activities do not only

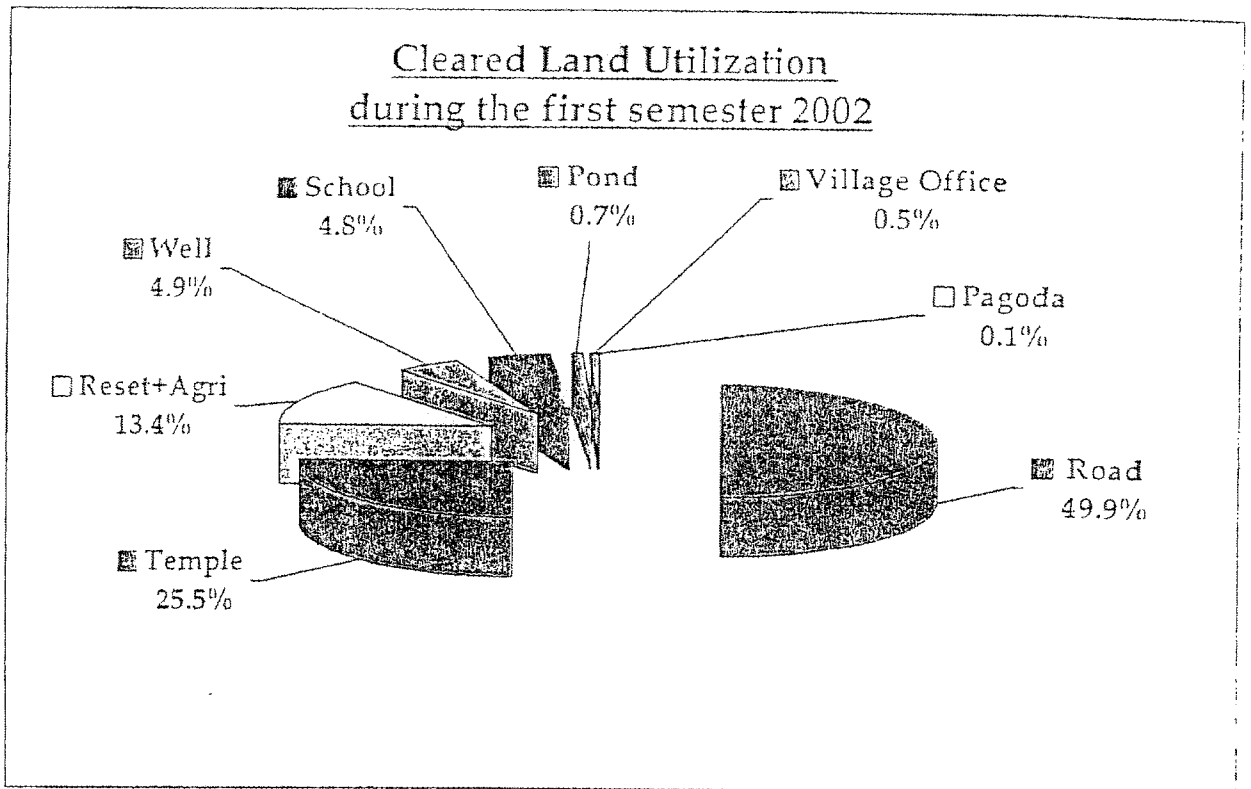
meet donor community demands, but also contribute to the Government's Policy of Poverty Reduction.

The responsibility for selection of minefields for clearance is decentralized to Demining Units who work closely with provincial authority, development NGOs and more importantly with the local communities. The communities present a list of LUPU together with CMAC and other demining agencies conduct field assessment to ensure that the lands to be cleared will be used by intended beneficiaries for the right purposes.

In the first 6 months of 2002, CMAC cleared 196 mined areas of high priority in 8 target provinces. Up to present, 152 cleared areas have been handed over to communities for productive use, 107 cleared areas have been assessed and 89 cleared areas (most of them large size areas) will be assessed at later stage. Based on the assessment conducted over the 107 cleared areas we found the followings:



Cleared Land Usage	Area Cleared (ha)	Beneficiaries (family)	Type of Beneficiaries
Road	33.82	6,757	Indirect
Temple compound	17.29	700	Indirect
Resettlement and Agriculture	9.1	141	Direct
Water well	3.35	2,547	Indirect
School	3.27	827	Indirect
Pond	0.50	39	Indirect
Village office	0.35	125	Indirect
Pagoda	0.06	30	Indirect
Total	67.74	11,166	



SUPPORT AND HUMAN RESOURCES

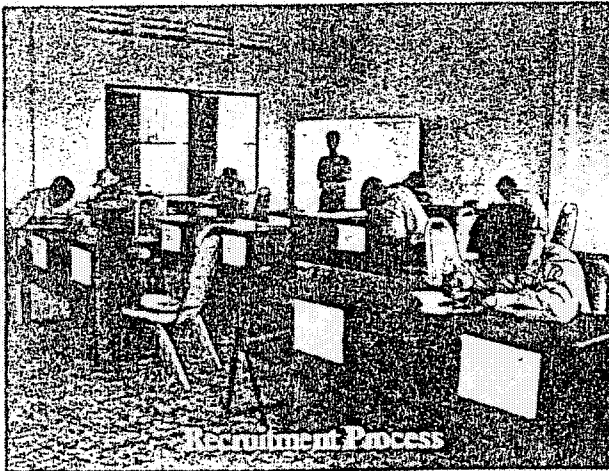
1. INTRODUCTION

The first half of the reporting year has seen significant sustained progress made, as a result of efforts and commitment by all staff of the Support and Human Resources Department, in terms of implementing policies and procedures, enhancing systems of practices as well as management information systems, upgrading the staff capacity in various areas, and strengthening the effectiveness and transparency of the support and human resources function. Focus has been placed on continuing to build up foundation for a solid support and human resources function, utilizing local human resources to perform their roles in the more complex organization of CMAC.

2. PROGRESS

2.1. Human Resources

The milestone of the human resources function was the introduction of the Human Resources Policy and Procedure Manual, approved by the Director General in early 2002. The Manual was a result of great effort and motivation behind the purpose of enhancing the management of human resources, including recruitment, motivation, capacity building and performance management. This is the first time when CMAC has in hand a complete Human Resources Manual to adhere to.



As part of the improvement of monitoring systems, the computerised Attendance Monitoring System using the barcode was introduced and trial-implemented in the Headquarters to record and monitor staff daily attendance. In addition to this Attendance Monitoring System, a new Human Resources Database, which will have a full capacity to handle all human resources management aspects including personnel information, training, recruitment and payroll, is in the process of being formulated.

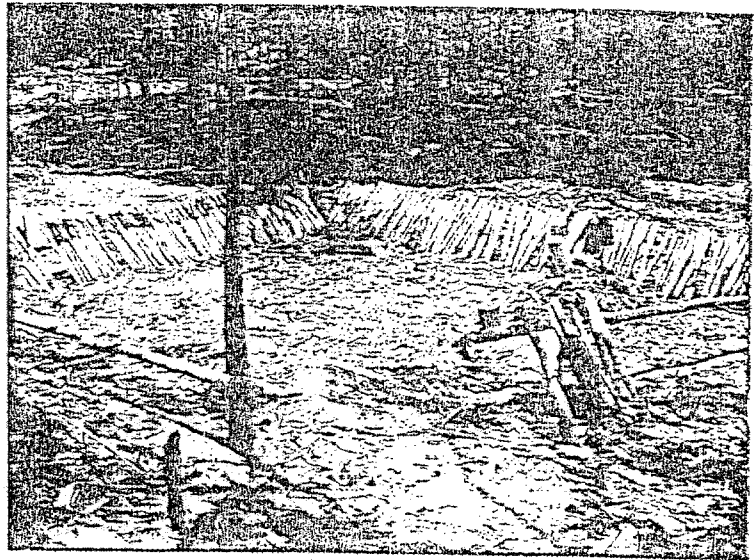
Recruitment of staff to fill vacant positions has been prompt, transparent, and in conformity to the recruitment policies and procedures. Staff employment contracts have been reviewed to respond to the Auditor's recommendations. SSA contracts have also been revised to meet the changing needs and current situation of CMAC. Job descriptions for all positions within CMAC were reviewed and revised, and developed

where missing, to accommodate the changes and reform process during the last few years resulting in modifications to many job responsibilities. These job descriptions have been distributed to all CMAC's staff.

Capacity building of the staff has received constant attention. It is one of the core values of CMAC that upgrading the staff capability to perform their duties is a necessity as well as a value-added objective to be addressed. In the first six months, 23 training courses were conducted at the Training Centre, attended by 523 trainees. These 23 courses were mainly concerned with operations skills. Besides, CMAC sent its staff to attend 3 courses conducted externally: 2 employees trained at Australian Centre for Education (ACE) sponsored by AusAID, 1 employee sent to Sri Lanka for Information Systems Engineering course sponsored by JICA, and 1 employee still being trained in Japan in Multimedia Production course sponsored by JICA (the course will end in August 2002). In addition, CMAC is also preparing to conduct a comprehensive training need assessment so that the future training requirements will be addressed in a well-coordinated and effective manner.

2.2. Logistics, Explosive, and Procurement

The application of the SunSystems by the Logistics and Procurement Units gained its momentum in the reporting period. The effort to fully migrate Fixed Asset Register into the SunSystems is an instance. Reliance on different Excel-based report formats of Fixed Asset Records is greatly reduced, and it is expected that by the end of the reporting year the SunSystems version of the Fixed Asset Register will be the sole valid version.



Some of the key achievements of the Logistics Unit during the first half of the year are illustrated below:

- The first 100% stocktaking for the year 2002 was successfully carried out and is being reconciled.
- A workshop with all the Logistics staff at Headquarters and from Demining Units was conducted to formulate and review the cost database, which is the basis and planning tool for CMAC management.
- New reporting formats are being introduced to ensure effective, timely and transparent monitoring reports on stores and supplies.
- Warehouse management system is improved through the introduction of iron classification plates attached to the warehouse sections.
- Supplies of equipment and consumables to operations have been reasonably timely and adequate.
- Supplies and maintenance of mine detectors to support demining operations have been remarkably good.
- The transfer of equipment from Flail and National Level One Survey Projects was smooth and transparent. As the two projects ended, equipment was handed over to CMAC and this equipment has been well accounted for.

One of the key achievements of the Explosive Unit was the upgrading of explosive storage facilities at the Demining Sites level to meet the requirements set out by international explosive experts. CMAC has continuously paid great attention to the use, storage, handling and transportation of explosive to ensure proper accountability and management of explosives at all levels of operations. CMAC is now in a good position to manage and handle the explosive to account to the national and donor institutions and to ensure the national security as far as the explosive is concerned.

2.3. Management Information Systems and Communications

One of the most significant achievements of the MIS/Comms Unit was the migration to the four new servers: Angkor – PDC, Bakheng – BDC, Apsara – Mail, and Bayon – General Server. These four servers will be able to handle a wide areas of MIS functions, ranging from space for general application to software/database management and backup systems. Email has been expanded to the Demining Unit (DU) level, including DU 1, DU 2 and DU 5 in the fist six months and DU 3, DU 4 and DU 6 in later half of the reporting year. This has made overall communication between the Phnom Penh Headquarters and Demining Units faster, more effective and more efficient.

Database design and development has been part of the main activities of the MIS. In addition to the Attendance Monitoring System, the MIS has been preparing a new, more comprehensive Human Resources Database System, which is scheduled to be completed some time in 2003. The MIS has also completed the development of a Pool Vehicle Reservation System, which is part of the Transport Database System.

Furthermore, the MIS is in the process of developing a Maintenance and Transport Database Systems to be applied by the Maintenance and Transport Unit to achieve a more effective management of CMAC's vehicles fleet.

The MIS/Comms Unit is always committed to providing skill training to CMAC staff with the objective of enhancing CMAC's capability to utilise and handle MIS/Comms equipment. Apart from sending staff for training in information systems and multimedia in Sri Lanka and Japan respectively (sponsored by the Government of Japan), the MIS/Comms Unit also conducted a training course in the basic maintenance of radio equipment and computer maintenance. The MIS/Comms Unit is also reviewing and developing the Radio Communication policies and procedures to be applied throughout CMAC.

2.4. Maintenance and Transport

Though there is still a lot of work to be done in this area, quite a considerable progress has been made towards a more consistent and sound management of maintenance and transport. Management information systems have been developed and are being developed to ensure appropriate monitoring and analysis of maintenance and transport activities. The Pool Vehicle Reservation System is the first attempt to digitize and automate the vehicle management. Stemming from this system, a full Maintenance and Transport Database, including fuel consumption and repair databases, will be designed and developed.

Policies and procedures in the areas of maintenance and transport are being reviewed and developed. These Policy and Procedure manuals are expected to be issued later in the second half of the reporting year. New reporting formats to monitor fuel consumptions and repairs and maintenance have been introduced to ensure a better control and provide a better tool for analysis.

2.5. Medical Unit

As demining goes deeper and deeper into the jungles, health issues become more and more concerning. For the first six months, CMAC medical staff provided consultations and medical services on 21,853 cases, with 32 symptoms. 273 cases involved infirmary rests and 67 cases of hospitalisation were recorded. A total of six mine accidents



Lifesaver training conducted by American Experts

happened, which required emergency medical care. Malaria seem to be one of the most prominent problems among CMAC demining force. There were 93 cases of malaria during the six-month period.

The following illustrates the health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention activities carried out in the reporting period.

- Provided health/hygiene awareness education to the demining staff at site level.
- Motivated staff to clean their accommodation and surrounding areas.
- Carried out regular anti-mosquito sprays to get rid of mosquitoes in accommodation areas and minefields.
- Carried out malaria prevention activities such as mosquito net treatment.
- Conducted medevac training regularly every three months.
- Provided first aid refresher training and HIV/AIDS and STD awareness training to CMAC staff and medics at the Training Centre in Kampong Chhnang.
- Conducted medical checks for new recruits.

3. ACTIVITIES AHEAD

Though considerable progress has been made, we are committed to continue to improve the support and human resources function through the introduction of policies and procedures in the areas where such policies and procedures are not yet in place, strengthening of adherence to the procedures, improvement of working systems and communications, constant capacity building, and introduction of management information systems in various areas such as human resources and maintenance and transport. Great efforts are also being made to improve the management in the areas of maintenance and transport and the management of fixed assets as recommended in the latest KPMG audit report.

FINANCE

GENERAL OUTLOOK

Finance Department works to ensure transparency and accuracy of all financial transactions. It also acts as a repository for CMAC financial policies and procedures.

For the first six months of year 2002, great efforts have been taken to ensure that the department meets the objectives set. Significant improvements over the six-month have been recorded as follows:

1. INTERNAL CONTROL ENHANCEMENT

One of the three major functions of the Budget section of Finance Department acts as an internal auditor to verify all financial reports submitted from all Accounting units such as payment documents, cash movement and reconciliation etc.

The result enables the Management to analyze the potential issues that may arise and that appropriate preventive actions can be taken on time. The financial reporting provided in the next page by the system is accurate at time this report is being made.

2. ACCRUAL BASE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The implementation of the new system put in place, a change from system of cash to accrual base has remarkably been a success and ongoing tasks to be strengthened. The experiences learned from the system have taken our accounting staffs to another remarkable level of skill and professionalism in the area.

Currently, the financial system allows recording payable financial transactions. These payable records enable CMAC to capture all expenditures in the right period although the cash-flow problem may sometimes occur.

3. ASSET MANAGEMENT

The asset management has been identified as a big issue of concern during the reform period of CMAC and we have since worked in a responsible manner to address and find the solution to that issue. We have been able to successfully incorporate all the asset data into the database of the SunSystems. All of our equipment, both equipment purchased through CMAC and equipment donated in kind from donors have been recorded into the system. The global fixed asset register has been able to declare accurately the source of those asset. The additional fixed assets to the existing list are

made whenever the payment made to the fixed asset purchased and the receipt acknowledgement of the Logistics section for the in kind donated fixed asset.

4. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STEERING COMMITTEE

The Information Technology (IT) Steering Committee has been actively involved in the analysis of capability of the information system incorporated in the management.

The achievement made by the committee has been that the cost database has been improved, the Human Resources applications have been identified, internal email system is widely utilized to facilitate inter-department communication more effectively, cutting down layers of communication organization wide.

FURTHER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-As of June 2002 (in US Dollar)
*(Only transactions through CMAC records – Report based on Cash basis
 accounting method)*

Contribution	
Balance Brought Forward	1,270,975
Donors	3,901,512
	<u>5,172,487</u>
Revenue	
Interest	3,759
Miscellaneous	203,000
	<u>206,759</u>
Total Income	<u>5,379,246</u>
Expenditure	
Salaries	2,303,437
Accommodations	215,854
Non-expendable equipments	54,430
Expendable equipments	529,194
Equipment and Maintenance spare- parts	527,496
Transportation	397,217
Support	184,900
Administration	81,967
Contingencies	
Total Expenditure	<u>4,294,496</u>
Account Recoverable	129,161
Account Payables	341,952
Available Balance Brought Forward	<u><u>1,555,863</u></u>

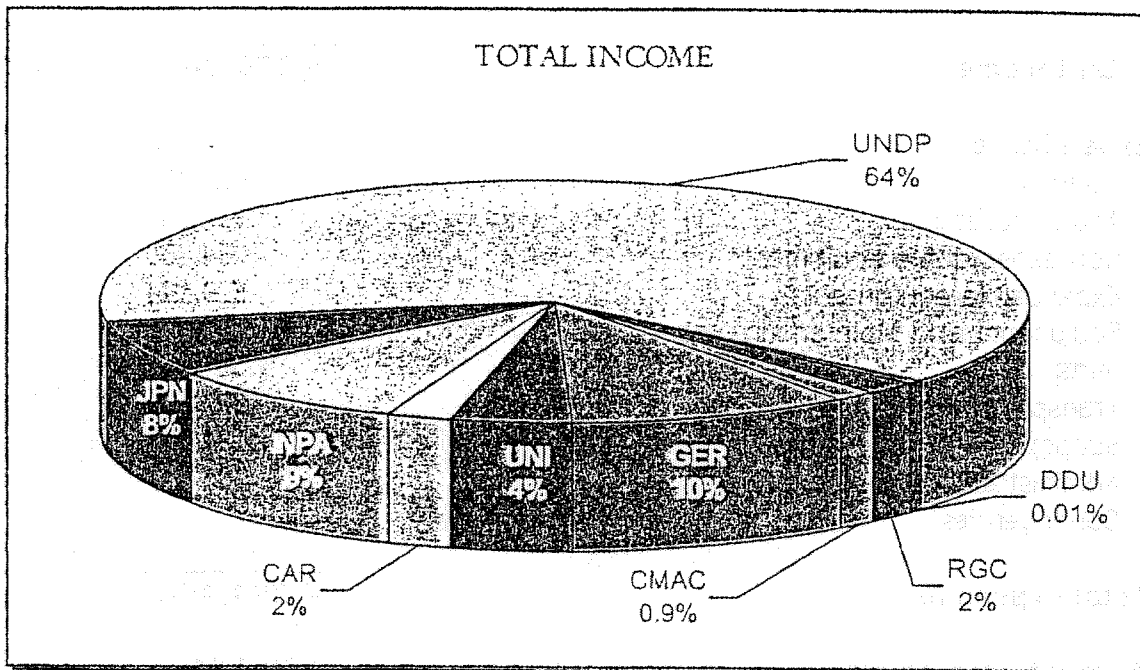
Finance

PRESENTATION BY CHARTS

1. INCOMES

Total Incomes

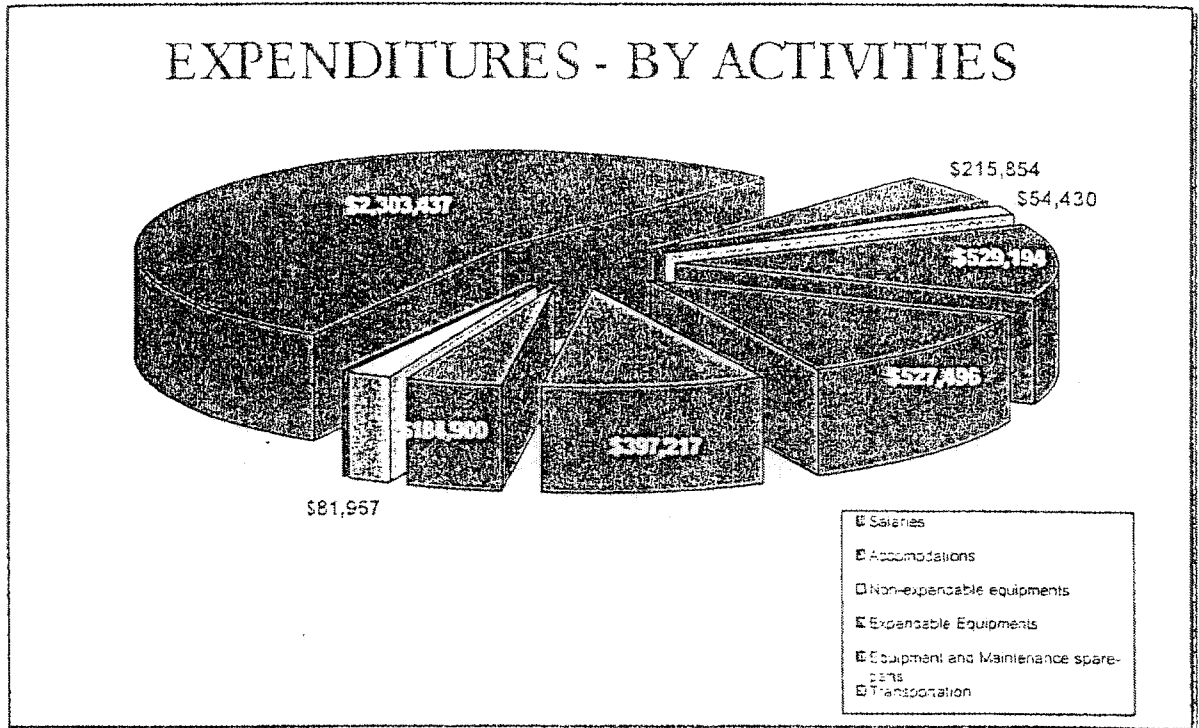
TOTAL INCOMES	
1. UNDP	\$2,600,086
2. BIL	\$1,620,949
3. CMAC	(\$112,764)
Total	\$4,108,271



Figure

2. EXENDITURES

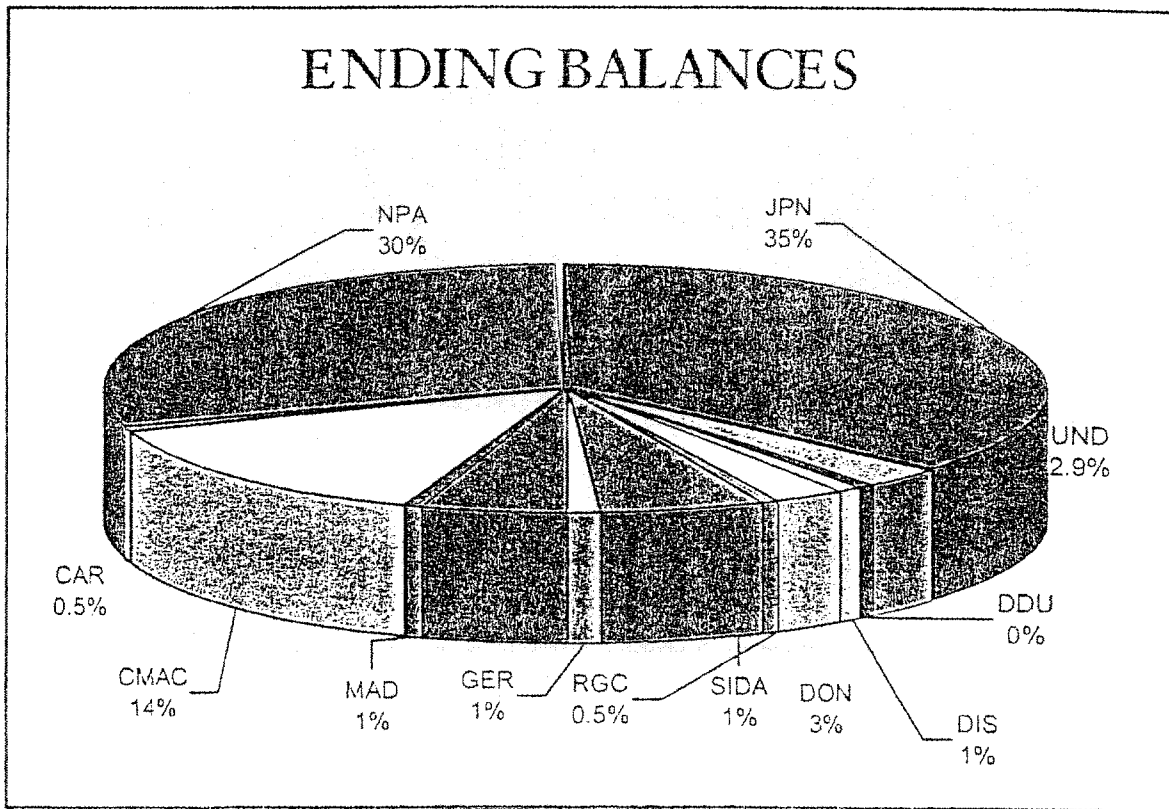
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
1. UNDP	\$2,842,859
2. BIL	\$1,412,559
3. CMAC	\$39,077
Total	\$4,294,495



Figure

3. ENDING BALANCES

Ending Balances	
Balances	\$1,084,750
R/P	<u>\$212,791</u>
Available B/F	\$1,297,541

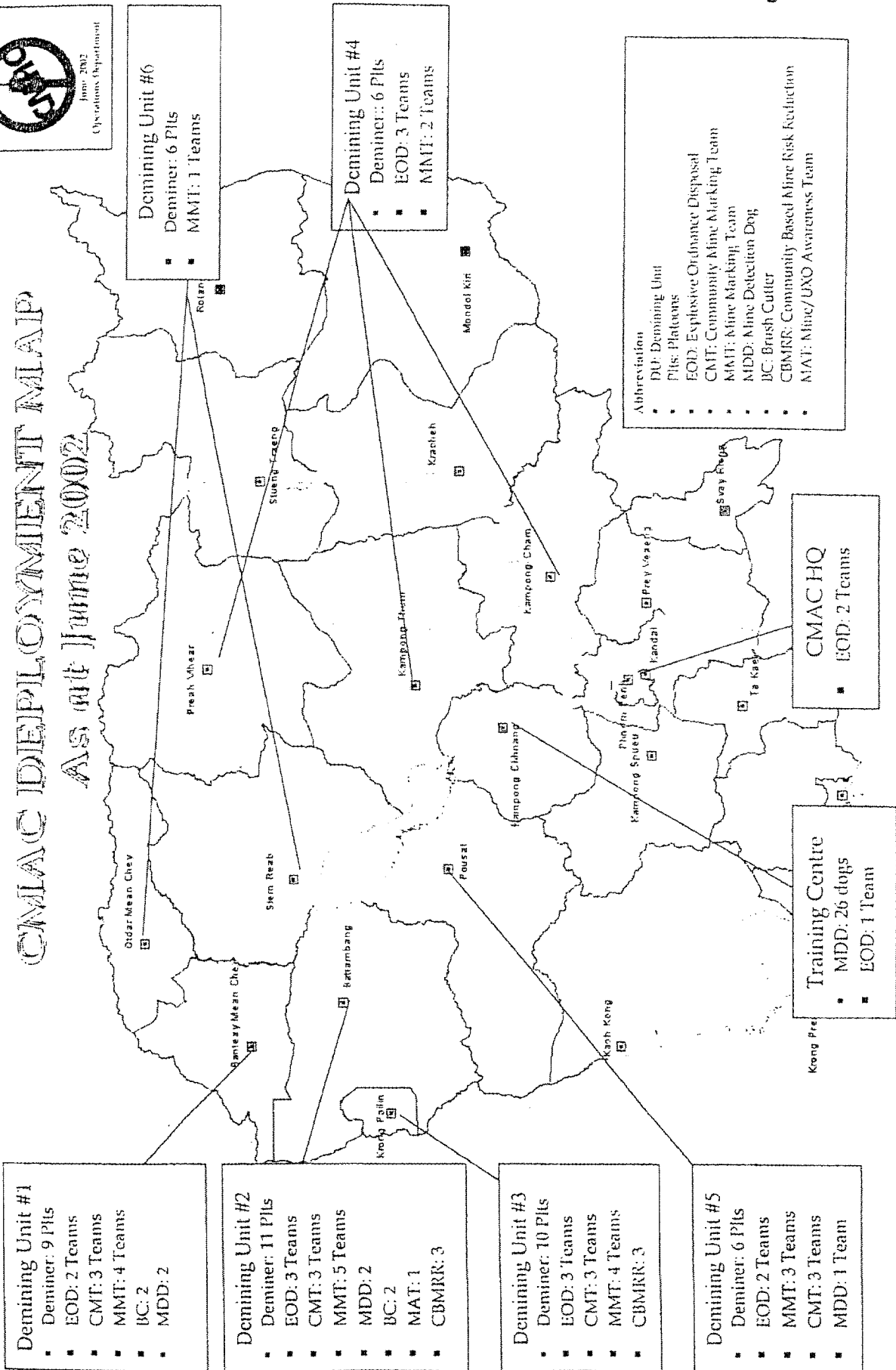




CMAC DEPLOYMENT MAP

As of June 2002

Annex: A



Demining Unit #1

- Deminer: 9 PIs
- EOD: 2 Teams
- CMT: 3 Teams
- MMT: 4 Teams
- BC: 2
- MDD: 2

Demining Unit #2

- Deminer: 11 PIs
- EOD: 3 Teams
- CMT: 3 Teams
- MMT: 5 Teams
- MDD: 2
- BC: 2
- MAT: 1
- CBMRR: 3

Demining Unit #3

- Deminer: 10 PIs
- EOD: 3 Teams
- CMT: 3 Teams
- MMT: 4 Teams
- CBMRR: 3

Demining Unit #5

- Deminer: 6 PIs
- EOD: 2 Teams
- MMT: 3 Teams
- CMT: 3 Teams
- MDD: 1 Team

Demining Unit #6

- Deminer: 6 PIs
- MMT: 1 Team

Demining Unit #4

- Deminer: 6 PIs
- EOD: 3 Teams
- MMT: 2 Teams

Training Centre

- MDD: 26 dogs
- EOD: 1 Team

CMAC HQ

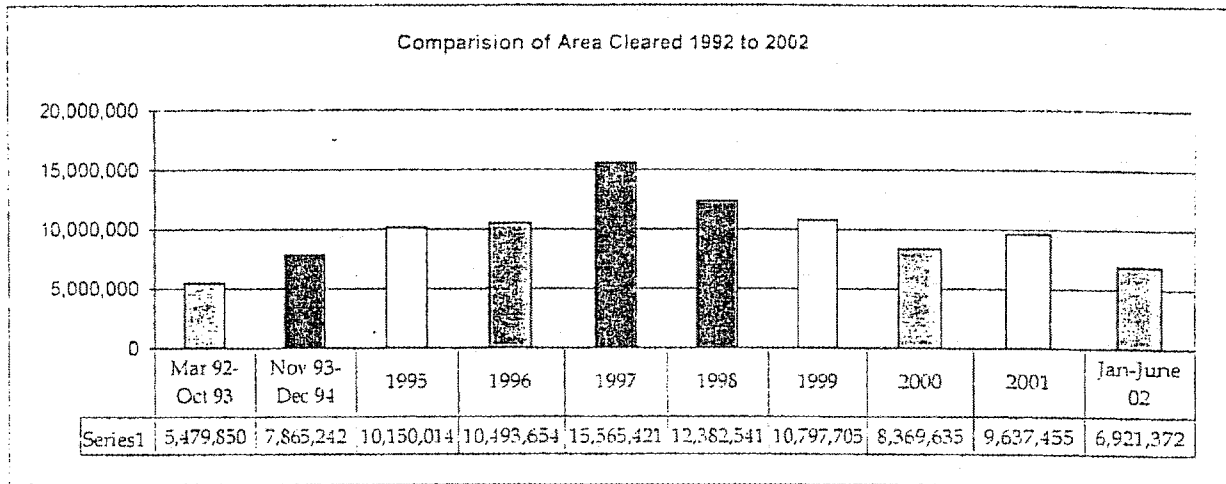
- EOD: 2 Teams

Abbreviation

- DU: Demining Unit
- PIs: Platons
- EOD: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- CMT: Community Mine Marking Team
- MMT: Mine Marking Team
- MDD: Mine Detection Dog
- BC: Brush Cutter
- CBMRR: Community Based Mine Risk Reduction
- MAT: Mine/UXO Awareness Team

CMAC PROGRESS SUMMARY

Period	Area(m2)	AP-Mine	AT-Mine	UXO
Mar 92- Oct 93	5,479,850	19,433	132	96,486
Nov 93-Dec 94	7,865,242	12,126	121	208,854
1995	10,150,014	22,115	93	47,123
1996	10,493,654	7,126	190	31,574
1997	15,565,421	17,035	266	32,767
1998	12,382,541	13,536	245	47,313
1999	10,797,705	14,322	649	67,610
2000	8,369,635	15,733	628	45,379
2001	9,637,455	16,916	465	77,034
Jan-June 02	6,921,372	18,388	270	26,487
Total	97,662,889	156,730	3,059	680,627



Story of a Landmine victim family in Svay Don Keo, Pursat Province

Along the National Road 6 from Phnom Penh passing Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang, is where Pursat Province is located. With distance of 189 km from Capital Phnom Penh, this northwestern province divides its administrative structure into 6 districts, 51 communes and 501 villages. Bakan, one of the six districts, lies about 15 km from the provincial town of Pursat. Bakan comprises of 10 communes with 152 villages and a population of about 119 349 or 22 385 families of which 3 145 families are widow-headed households. Bakan has a total land area of 154 200 hectares. One of its 10 communes, Svay Don Keov, 32 km to the west of Pursat provincial town is one of the oldest commune in Cambodia, consisting of 6 villages with a total area of 3120 hectares of which 2 161 hectares are farmland, 663 hectares is land for housing while the rest is reserved for public use, or is wet or forest covered land. Of the total area of Svay Don Keov, 266 hectares are landmine contaminated while another 15 hectares plagued with UXOs.

"I can't afford to go to school because my family is very poor. I know that my future won't be bright as I am maimed by landmine." Soeung Da, 13 years old boy living Svay Don Keo.

The prolonged civil war of nearly three decades ravaged Cambodia to a virtual ground zero. Infrastructures, home, and buildings had been demolished, farmland were turned landmines, hindering the country's socio-economic development and constantly threatening the safety and the livelihood of the people. Four of the six districts of Pursat Province have been severely affected by landmine and UXOs namely Kravanh district, Kro Kor, and Bakan, the most severely affected.

In four of its villages in Svay Don Koev with a mere population of about 6 012 people, 32 of them are maimed by landmines.

Following the coup d' etat during the early 70s led by general Lon Nol of the Khmer Republic, Svay Don Keov was one of the strongholds for the then Khmer Republic army. It served also as a hot spot of the Khmer Rouge's guerilla warfare.

From 1979 to 1991, Svay Don Koev again became a heavy battle field between the Khmer Rouge and the then government of State of Cambodia supported by the Vietnamese army. The Khmer Rouge was planning to blow up the bridge connecting Svay Don Keov in order to cut off the supply off the government troops. To save the bridge from being blown up, the government forces heavily laid thousands and thousands of mines and iron spikes surrounding it and the communal town to prevent attack by the KR forces. Common types of mines laid in the area were PMD6, POMZ2 and PMN.



Mr. Heang Chhorn, a landmine victim with his family

Shelters in the area are typically small and built right on the ground. Local people do not have any permanent job. Their rice harvest has never been enough to support the family due to the lack of means of production. Most people cross to work in other parts of the country as laborer, to work in garment factories or in Thailand. Some would go and catch fish following harvest season in order to make end meet.

Although Cambodia has recently returned to peace and stability, it continues to suffer from the legacy of the war - landmine and UXOs scattered across the country, particularly in the former battle zones.



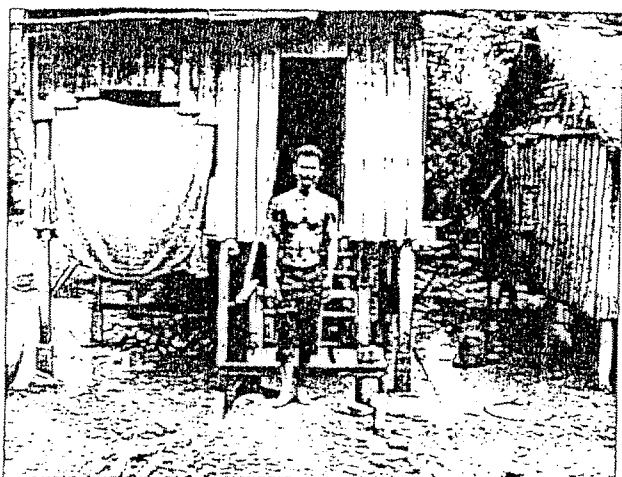
Soeung Da at home with his brother and sisters.

Soeung Da, a 13 years old boy living in Nikum Leu commune said, " I have four siblings and I am the oldest one. One day after school my father asked me to go and look after our cows in the field in the south of the village. They were grazing in the field near to the railway track and I was trying to chase them not to get too close to railway track, suddenly I stepped on a landmine. I lost both of my legs and I am maimed above the knees for the rest of my life. I lost my consciousness at that time after my legs had been blown away by the

explosion. My friends rushed to inform my parents and I was taken to a small health center in Svay Don Keov. The center was not able to provide me with medical care since it did not have proper medical equipment and enough medicine. I was again sent over to the provincial hospital in Pursat," Soeung Da continued, "my father spent about one month taking care of me in the hospital until I recovered and was able to return home. I felt so happy that I can still live to see my brothers, sisters and my parents, however at the same time I feel sad as I am not able do anything to help my family, but confined to a wheel chair. My parents have to go and work as laborer for two years in Thailand to earn money just to pay back the loan, leaving behind four of us with my grandmother. I cannot go to school because my family is very poor, and I know my future won't be bright at all as I am maimed by landmine."

Mrs In Run, grandmother of Soeung Da added that, "my grandson has lost his legs for three years now, I am not able to support for the four of them. We are very poor, living from hands to mouth and we do not have little land and not enough cattle to help in farming."

A 36 years old Teng Sokha from a family of five member who has been disabled by landmine expressed a similar grievance, " I am a farmer. I used to be a policeman serving in my village. I fell victim of landmine in April 1993 while I was out to catch fish. I stepped on a landmine that day. I was rushed to the provincial hospital by villagers nearby. After recovery, I returned home with my family. My superior made me resign from the job as policeman. Presently, I live and farm in one hector of land, and another



A landmine victim Mr. Teng Sokha former policeman in Svay Don Keov, 36,

hector of land has still been contaminated by landmine. I am scared to go farming in that land. Landmine as a result of the civil war await to take the life of my family every single minute. Right in front of my house, for instance and in some parts of my farmland are dangerously plagued with landmines.

Mr. Heang Chhorn, 37, used to work as a militia in the village said that he had been ordered by his superior to lay mine in the vicinity of Svay Don Keov during war time. In 1989 he felt victim of landmine he himself had laid. "I was ordered to lay mine in the area and later on my superior ordered me to remove all those mines. I

stepped on the landmine I have laid. I lost my legs and three fingers on each of my hand. It is the most bitter memory in my life." he said. He and his wife with four children currently live with his parents in law. His wife is a vegetable vendor in the market while he works as a bicycle repairer. He said his family is now facing with shortage of food.

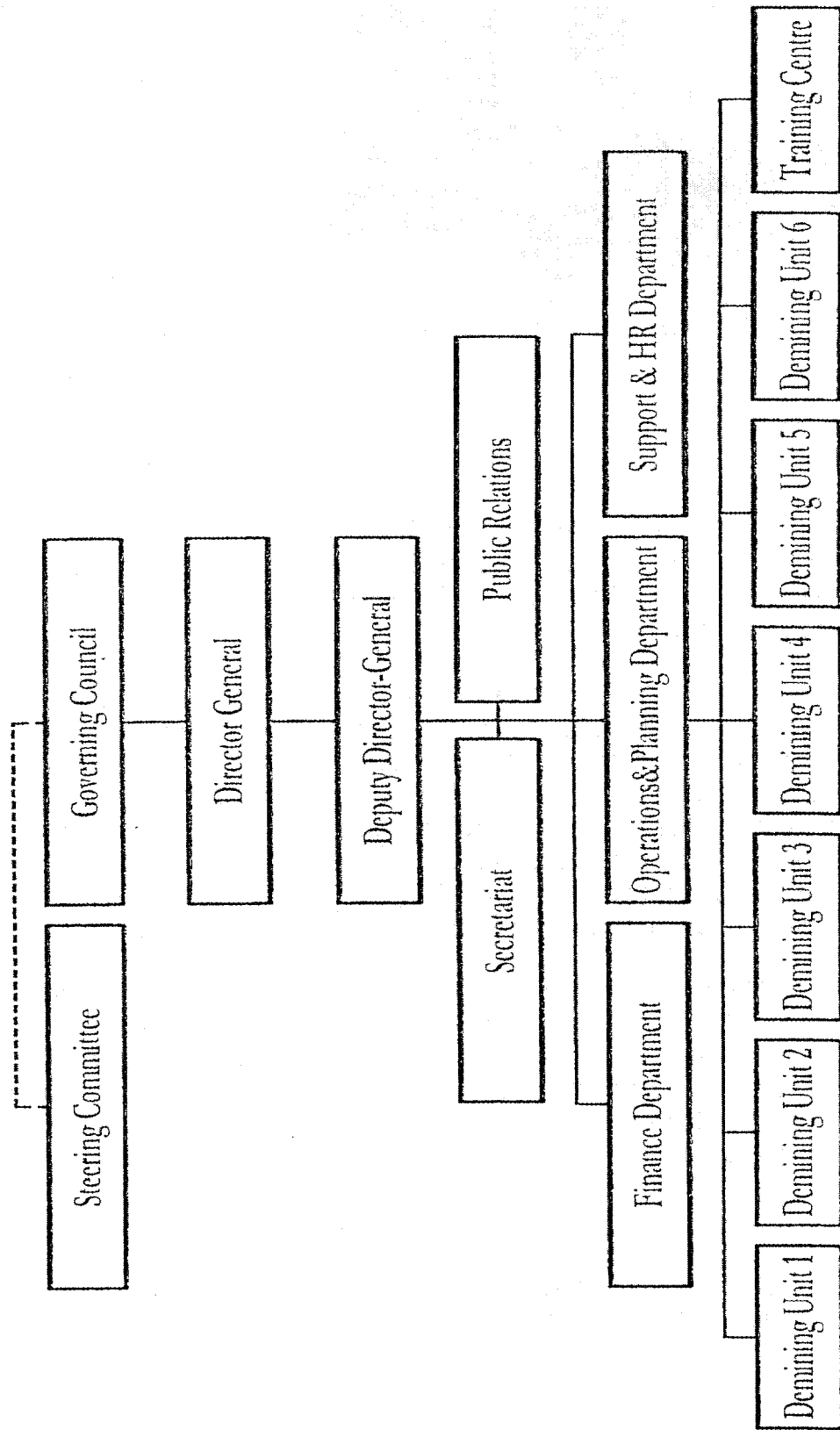
According to Mr. Dim Kim Heat, chief of Svay Don Keo village since 1989 about 16 people were killed by landmine and 14 people were injured or maimed, not to mention about the lost of cattle and other live stock. To response to this urgent need to help saves and reduce the casualty rate for his people, Mr. Dim Kim Heat has made an appeal to the international community to continue providing assistance in any forms to CMAC so it can carry its noble duty in working to abolish landmine and UXOs not just in his village, but in the whole of Cambodia so as lives can be saved and development can take place in a safe environment.

With CMAC's socio - economic team working closely with local authority, Land Use and Planning Unit (LUPU) and other development NGOs to assess the impact caused by this immense threat, CMAC chose to deploy its demining unit 5 to work in Svay Don Koev since January 2002 based on future return in socio-economic evaluation after clearance and on humanitarian cause. CMAC's community mine marking team in Pursat has made the following achievement between January 15 and July 30:

- Land cleared and handed over to people: 20 785 sq. km
- Anti personnel mine found and destroyed: 3 535
- UXOs found and destroyed: 63
- Fragmentation found: 27 294 pieces

Annex D

Current Organization Chart of CMAC



Abbreviations / Acronyms used in the Report

A/P Mine	: Anti-personnel mine
A/T Mine	: Anti-tank mine
BC	: Brush Cutter
CBMRR	: Community Based Mine Risk Reduction
CIDA	: Canadian International Development Agency
CMT	: Community Mine Marking Team
EC	: European Community
EOD	: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
GC	: Governing Council
HI	: Handicap International
IMAS	: International Mine Action Standard
IWP	: Integrated Work Plan
LUPU	: Land Use and Planning Unit
MAT	: Mobile Mine Awareness Education Team
MDD	: Mine Detection Dog
MMT	: Minefield Marking Team
MP	: Mobile Demining Platoon
NP	: Normal Demining Platoon
NPA	: Norwegian's People Aid
NSL 1	: National Survey Level 1
RGC	: Royal Government of Cambodia
SIDA	: Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commission for Refugee
UNICEF	: United Nation International Children's Fund
UNMAS	: United Nations Mine Action Standard
UNOPS	: United Nations Office for Project Services
UXO	: Unexploded Ordnance



Cambodian Mine Action Centre

Building #10-12, Road 528

Quarter Boeung Kak 1

District Tuol Kork

PO Box 116, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

E-mail : info@cmac.org.kh

URL : www.camnet.com.kh/cmac

Annex 4:
CRC Report

Dear ~~Phireak~~ ^{Phireak},

Please find the attached summary report of the Community Based Landmine Awareness Project of the Cambodian Red Cross, which implemented over 6 month period in 2002.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and if you have any questions related to our project please don't hesitate to contact:

Men Neary Sopheak, Director of Communication Department, Tel # : 012 810 854 or
Mr. Mom Phirak, LMA Coordinator, Tel # : 012 722 074 and e-mail address
crc@camnet.com.kh

Best regards.

Phireak Mom
Landmine Awareness Project Coordinator
Communication Department
Cambodian Red Cross

1. Areas of activities

- Veal Veng district is approximately 123 km in the West of Pursat provincial town.
- Samlot district is approximately 80 km in the North of Battambang provincial town.
- Pailin City is on the Road number 10 and is about 82 km in the West of Battambang provincial town.
- Malai district is in the North of Banteay Meanchey province. It is approximately 75 km from Banteay Meanchey provincial town. O-Chrov district is 48km in the West of Banteay Meanchey provincial town.
- Choam Ksan district is 75 km in the West of Preah Vihear province, which is in the North of Cambodia.
- Samrong district is located in O-Dormeanchey provincial town, which is in the West of Cambodia and around 496km from Phnom Penh.

2. Number of beneficiaries:

- 250 Red Cross Volunteers
- 13 Red Cross Youth Advisors
- 300 Red Cross Youth members

3. Number of staff involved in the operation:

- 6 development officers from each CRC branch
- 1 LMA Coordinator from NHQ
- 1 CMAC training officer

4. Main operation changes since the last report:

- Objective 1. Establish and train Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) in new target areas in each province to help communities deal with the landmine/UXO problem.
- Objective 2. Provide opportunities for RCVs to make use of CMVIS training.
- Objective 3. Integrate RCVs and RCYs to strengthening LMA and enable them to train local communities in each target provinces. - Veal Veng (Pursat) Samlot (Battambang), Pailin, Malay (B.Meanchey), Preah Vihea.
- Objective 4. Establish and train RCYAs in the implementation of the program.
- Objective 5. Enhance Cambodian Red Cross support structures for the LMA program.
- Objective 6. Evaluate the progress of the Landmine Awareness and Capacity Building Program.

4. Contents of the education messages:

From January to June, training in the above-mentioned specific skills was conducted for the Red Cross Volunteers. The curriculum for the training is as follows:

- Mine Awareness 3 days
- Dissemination/IHL 3 days
- CBFA 8 days
- CMVIS 2 days
- (Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System)

2.1 To provide Mine Awareness course:

RCVs learned the following:

1. Introduce about CMAC and CMAC's operations
2. A brief history of war in Cambodia
3. Mine recognition
4. UXO recognition
5. Consequence of mined and UXO injury
6. Superstition and bravery
7. How to travel in an unknown areas
8. Areas likely to be mined
9. Mine warning sign
10. How to evacuate from a mined field
11. How to report the mine and UXO/How to fill in the report and requisition form
12. Ban Landmine Law
13. Cooperation between RCVs, Local authorities, NGOs with CMAC

Distributed RCVs received from CMAC:

1. Leaflet (mine/dissemination activities)
2. Foster (ban landmine law)

Distributed RCVs received from CRC:

1. Leaflet (kind of mine)
2. Poster (mine action)

Equipment used for Mine Awareness Training Aid:

In the period of Mine Awareness training, CMAC and CRC co-trainers used following equipment for the visual aid:

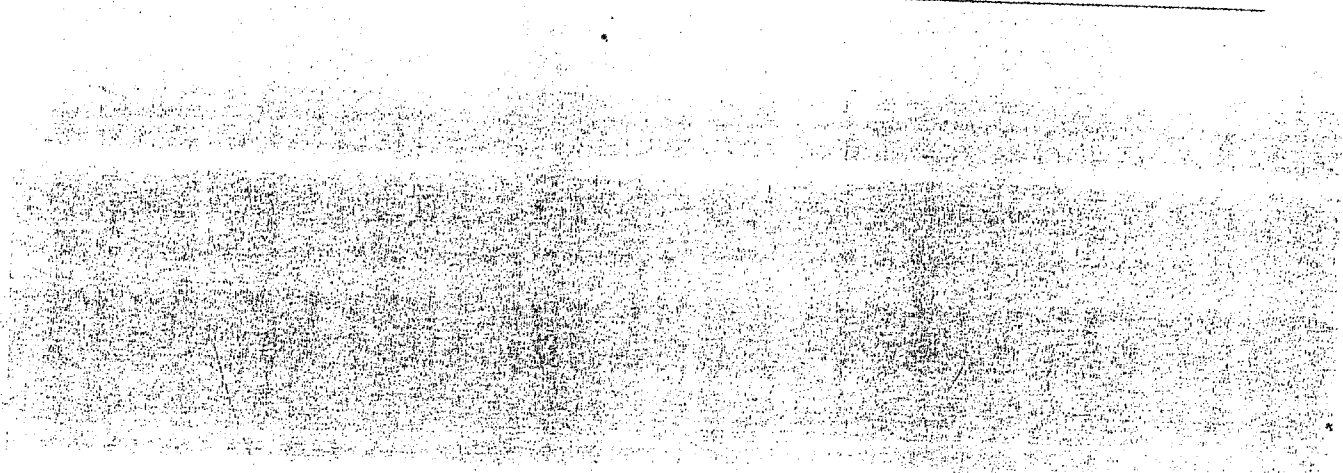
1. Video
2. VCR
3. Overhead projector
3. Generator
4. Camera
5. White board

Note: At the end of the course; RCVs received a Certificate of Participation co-signing by CRC and CMAC Secretary Generals.

Over 6 months CRC has strengthened its cooperation with other stakeholders. Regular consultation and CRC participation in various meetings is well recognized by the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA), Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), Handicap International (HI) and other agencies. CRC has sometimes offered its meeting room for CMAA meetings.

8. PLAN FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS:

- Strengthening good cooperation with other agencies that work with Landmine Awareness program.
- Continue to implement the objective 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- Draft LMA proposal for 2003-2004



Annex 5:
HALO Trust Cambodia Report

**THE HALO TRUST CAMBODIA
MINE CLEARANCE REPORT**

Form A : Mine Awareness & mine risk education

From January to June 2002, HALO team leaders deployed in minefields have provided mines awareness to communities where HALO has deployed, these include 4 north west provinces, 11 districts, 18 communes 46 villages. Total local population who have received mines awareness or mine education are 4,214 people; 2,340 children and 69 teachers in the remotest areas.

The topic of mine awareness are:

- Explain to local population and pupils not to stay away from risk areas /mines suspected areas.
- Educate the people and children to report immediately to HALO deminers, when they find unknown or suspected items.
- Explain with mine awareness posters on the type of AP, AT mines fuses to the children and local people, to identify the dangerous items and avoid touching or tampering with mines, fuses or uxos.
- HALO minefield marking system

It has been noticed that after giving mine education or mine awareness to local population and children, they all understand and report to HALO team leader when they find suspecting items mines or uxos. Accident rates from mines or uxos have literally dropped to zero in villages where HALO is working.

Number of beneficiaries who have received mine awareness. Break down by communes, districts and provinces:

Province	District	Commune	Number of population	Number of children	Number of teachers	Total	Remarks
Banteay Meanchey	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	60	74	2	136	5 villages
-	Thamr Pouk	Kok Roimeat	426	378	12	816	3 villages

		<u>486</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>952</u>	2 communes, 8 villages
Oddor Meanchey	Banteay Ampil	40	184	2	226	3 villages
-	-	150	285	6	441	2 villages
-	-	113	115	5	233	3 villages
-	Sam Rong	184	237	10	431	5 villages
-	-	40	20	2	62	1 villages
Oddor Meanchey	CARE organisation	25			25	provided mine education to CARE staff
-	-	30			30	provided mine education to Police Military at Oddor Meanchey province
-	Anlong Veng	138	387	9	534	7 villages
-	-	61	148	6	215	4 villages
-	-	5	12	0	17	1 village
-	-	5	18	1	24	1 village
-	Trapeang Prasut	59	156	4	219	4 villages
	Total	850	1562	45	2457	10 communes, 21 villages
Preah Vihear	Choam Ksan	43	73	2	118	4 villages
	Total	43	73	2	118	1 commune, 4 villages

Siem Reap	Svay Leu	Khnam Phnom	168	78	3	249	2 villages
-	-	Tasiem	17	88	2	107	3 villages
-	Varin	Svay Sor	50	30	1	81	2 villages
-	Angkor Chom	Sre Khvav	53	15	0	68	2 villages
Siem Reap	Angkor Thom	Chob Tatrav	138	42	2	182	4 villages
		Total	426	253	8	687	5 communes, 13 villages
		Grand Total	1805	2340	69	4214	18 communes, 46 villages

Form B : Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

1- Mine clearance statistic from 1 January 02 - 30 June 02

NO	Province	Surface cleared (sqm)	Number of contaminated areas cleared	Number of AP mines	Number of AV mines	Number of UXOs	Number of Operational staff	Remarks
1	Banteay Meanchey	558698	17	809	29	596	220	
2	Oddor Meanchey	1141557	36	897	15	2736	338	
3	Siem Reap	479503	13	234	06	782	159	

4	Preah Vihear	100064	02	732	00	521	104
	Total	2279822	68	2672	50	4635	821

2- Mine clearance statistic from March 1992 - 31 December 2001

- Total surface areas cleared : 16,304,206sqm
- Number of contaminated areas cleared : 357 sites
- Number of APM : 29,367
- Number of AVM : 227
- Number of UXOs : 28,173

3- Progress report from January to June 2002

- HALO Programme Manager and 2 Cambodian senior staff were sent to a HALO programme Abkhazia, Georgia to attend in EOD class I training for a month (from 28 May to 27 June 02). All of HALO senior staff including team leaders of minefields and section commanders are EOD class 2 qualified.

There are 3 levels of EOD training:

- Class 3 can destroy only one item of mines or uxos and below 82mm mortar.
- Class 2 can do bulk demolition, but not air craft bomb.
- Class 1 can demolish air craft bomb.

- HALO Quality Assurance Officer was appointed in May 02 in order to ensure the quality of mine clearance activities within HALO Trust Cambodia.

- Ground compensation detector (type 420 GC) has been used widely in the field by HALO to speed up the clearance. This type of detector is used effectively on laterite soil and carbonized soil (which normally gives out continuous signal slow down clearance). Most of HALO deminers are very confident and happy to use it because it's very highly sensitive and can pick up signals more deeper than the normal detectors (420 S, 420 SI and 420H).

- Deep penetration detector (type 740 M) has been used in order to clear anti vehicle mines or uxos especially along roads where anti tank mines and uxos were reported.
- HALO Cambodia is using 2 methods to clear mine and uxos: manual and mechanical clearance.
 - Manual clearance : HALO has 87 sections (1 section consists of 7 deminers and 1 Section Commander); 609 deminers who are working on the ground (609 lanes). HALO Cambodia implements "One man One lane " system.
 - Mechanical clearance: HALO has 8 vegetation bush cutters and 3 bulldozers. HALO deminers spend most of their time of clearance to cut vegetation, there fore in order to speed up the clearance rate, HALO has deployed the bush cutter to cut the vegetation first and then clear manually. In some minefields with very high metal contamination, HALO has deployed the bulldozer which excavates the soil and is then inspected separately.

The use of mechanical clearance is very effective and efficient to increase the productivity of mine clearance more than manual clearance. However we still require manual clearance to inspect land which wis bulldozed and excavated by the bulldozer.

Form C : Budget & Donors

In the year 2001 HALO spent 2,644,950.32 US dollars and from 1st January to 30th of June 2002, HALO spent 1,133,640.14US dollars.

HALO donors are:

- 1- United States Department of State
- 2- Government of Finland
- 3- Ireland Aid, Irish Government
- 4- Royal Netherlands Government
- 5- AusAid, Government of Australia
- 6- Kusanone Grant, Government of Japan
- 7- European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
- 8- Rotary International, Japan
- 9- Association & Aid relief / Tokyo Broadcasting System Japan

HALO Cambodia has 3 expatriates working in Cambodia: Programme Manager, Deputy Programme Manager and Project Manager.

Annex 6:
MAG Cambodia Report

Form A :

Dissemination of information on the CCW Protocol II to their armed forces and to the civilian population.

MAG does not currently formally engage in any Mine Risk Reduction/ Mine awareness education or training.

In 1998, MAGs Mine Awareness Teams were reformed into Community Liaison Teams. The Community Liaison teams consist of two members, who work in partnership with villagers suffering from mine / UXO problems. Using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, MAG staff are able to assess the nature of mine contamination as it affects the community. Pre-clearance assessments are conducted to provide a socio-economic snapshot of the area, whilst also collecting information used in prioritising clearance sites. Once a site has been cleared, the CL team can then conduct a comparable post-clearance assessment, from which social and economic indicators of benefit can be drawn. Difference in economic activity can be measured, as can social impact such as number of beneficiaries with safe access to a clinic or a school.

Form B :**Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs**

- Surface cleared from 1/1/2002 to 30/6/2002 = 850172 m²
- Number of contaminated areas cleared 50 (completed)
- Number of anti-personnel mines (APM) destroyed 1394
- Number of anti-vehicle mines (AVM) destroyed 38
- Number of UXO destroyed 2406
- Number of operational staff 340

Total area cleared since beginning of ops since 1992= 5937223m²

During the reporting period MAG has changed from a 'pairs' drill of one deminer and one observer, to a One Man One Lane drill. This means that whereas one MAT team had 6 detectors active at one time, it now has 9.

All teams now have converted to using Scheibel ATMID detectors- designed to eliminate the problem of laterite producing signals in many of the areas MAG works in.

Land Use after clearance:

- 1- Agriculture,
- 2- Resettlement,
- 3- Road,
- 4- Canal/irrigation
- 5- School,
- 6- Health centre,
- 7- Well,
- 8- Pagoda,
- 9- Sluice,
- 10- Pond,
- 11- Bridge.

Form C :

Technical requirements

No Marking activities undertaken during the reporting period.

Form E :

International technical information exchange, cooperation on clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

International technical information exchange;

MAG participated in the SE Asia technical seminar in BKK hosted by US State Department and James Madison University.

MAG also held a training session for operators in Cambodia on the use of FIXOR explosives- some of which MAG donated to HALO and CMAC after receiving it from the Canadian Govt.

- International cooperation on mine clearance:

First six month total expenditure= \$1, 232,014

Donors: CWS, LWF, DFID, US Dept of State, World Vision/AusAID, Japanese Govt, Anti-Landmin Stichting, Isle of Man, JAHDS.

Approximately \$250,000 spent on Capital equipment- Tempest Mini Flail Units, trucks, ambulances, and detectors.

Approx \$120,000 spent on Technical assistance- including the provision of a consultant to the CMAA for the duration of the reporting period.

For the reporting period MAG employed one Senior Technical Advisor, one Technical Advisor, and the aforementioned consultant to the CMAA.

The remaining money (approx 850,000) was spent on operations and support costs.

Annex 7:

World Education Mine Risk Education for Children

Mine Risk Education for Children

OUTPUTS (at the end of May 2002)

THROUGH ACTIVITIES IN THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

OBJECTIVE

- At least 200,000 primary school students in affected areas taught by trained teachers about mine awareness;

ACHIEVEMENTS † 224,712 PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS REACHED

OBJECTIVE

- 45 Provincial and District MoEYS Counterparts and 116 Cluster Counterparts trained as facilitators, monitors, and evaluators of mine awareness teaching programs in primary schools;

ACHIEVEMENT † 25 PROVINCIAL COUNTERPARTS, 86 CLUSTER DIRECTORS AND 78 CLUSTER DEPUTY DIRECTORS TRAINED (TOTAL 164 Cluster Counterparts)

OBJECTIVE

- 440 Cluster Technical Group Leaders/Maitres-Formateurs and 750 School Directors trained to technically support their teachers in carrying out child mine education activities in and out of school;

ACHIEVEMENT † 587 STAFF TRAINED (561 School Directors, and 146 Maitres-Formateurs & Inspectors)

OBJECTIVE

- 4000 primary school teachers trained on how to teach mine awareness using child centered teaching techniques;

ACHIEVEMENT † 4,587 TEACHERS TRAINED (at the end of May 2002).

OBJECTIVE

- 4,000 Teacher Training College (TTC) students and 30 TTC teachers (Social Sciences, Khmer language and Mathematics teachers) in the target provinces trained in the mine awareness curriculum and effective teaching practices;

ACHIEVEMENT : 1,307 TTC students trained in Siem Reap, Battambang, Bantey Menchey & Pursat province. *(targeted results should be achieved by July 2002)*

OBJECTIVE

- Mine awareness curriculum tested, evaluated, and adapted for the national primary school curriculum;

ACHIEVEMENT : MINE RISK EDUCATION CURRICULUM IS ALREADY USED AND REGULARLY ASSESSED AND IMPROVED IN MOST AFFECTED AREAS OF CAMBODIA. MINE AWARENESS LESSONS IN STUDENTS MANUALS OF GRADE 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5. A Mine Risk Education TEACHER MANUAL HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AND DISTRIBUTED.

OBJECTIVE

- Teacher Training College curriculum on mine awareness developed, tested, evaluated, and revised;

ACHIEVEMENT : CURRICULUM HAS BEEN ADAPTED AND REVISED WITH TTC TRAINERS. IT IS NOW USED DURING TRAINING.

OBJECTIVE

- 116 cluster school networks strengthened through the process of organising and carrying out the various training activities of the MREC.

ACHIEVEMENT : 86 CLUSTERS ALREADY COVERED

OBJECTIVE

- ↓ Training of Teachers of most affected provinces during the new grade 5 & 6 textbook orientation training activities of the MoEYS

ACHIEVEMENT : 290 MoEYS NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL TRAINERS RECEIVED TOT ON MINE RISK EDUCATION.

4,819 TEACHERS TRAINED IN MINE RISK EDUCATION DURING TEXTBOOK ORIENTATION TRAINING (3,375 GRADE 5 TEACHERS, 1,444 GRADE 6 TEACHERS)

THROUGH OUT-OF-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE

- 60,000 out-of-school youths in the affected areas learn about mine awareness from primary school students, teachers, or Teacher Training College students;

ACHIEVEMENT

1 MORE THAN 41,000 OUT-OF SCHOOL CHILDREN REACHED

OBJECTIVE

- 200,000 primary school students taught how to encourage community members to adopt safe behaviour in relation to mines and UXO.

ACHIEVEMENT † 224,712 STUDENTS HAVE BEEN REACHED BY THE PROGRAM, AND ABOUT HALF OF THEM (students from upper grades) ORGANIZE ACTIVITIES WITH THEIR PEERS OR/AND RELATIVES

OBJECTIVE

- Cluster resource center managers trained to carry out supplementary mine awareness activities (such as story telling, story writing, role playing, drawing contests) with school and out-of-school youths, as well as other community members.

ACHIEVEMENT † WHERE EXISTING, RESOURCE CENTRE MANAGERS ARE TRAINED. THEY SUPERVISE CHILD TO CHILD ACTIVITIES, AND ORGANISE MINE RISK EDUCATION DAYS

World Education Cambodia
Life Skills Education
 Mine Risk Education for Children
 HIV/AIDS Education for Children

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
TRAINING													
# Training of National Trainers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# Training of Trainers (textbook)	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
# Training of Teachers (textbook)	-	-	1,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444
# Training of MoEYS counterparts	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	34	-	39	58	-	146
# Training of TTC students	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,041	1,583
# Training of TTC trainers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
# Training NGO, IO, Others	-	-	19	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
# Community representatives	-	-	-	30	2	35	20	51	7	69	98	38	350
VILLAGE PRESENTATION													
# of villages	23	44	40	24	18	15	4	-	2	-	-	-	170
# of out-of-school children	1,594	3,337	2,337	1,760	987	693	229	-	32	-	-	-	10,969
# of school students	3,080	3,229	2,967	2,222	969	1,631	381	-	105	-	-	-	14,584
# of adults	4,697	6,610	5,344	4,006	1,974	2,339	614	-	139	-	-	-	25,723
CLUSTER BASED TEACHER TRAINING													
# of Clusters	1	-	-	5	2	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	31
# of Schools	9	-	-	28	19	21	46	29	43	16	43	33	287
# of Teachers trained	348	210	-	339	229	317	304	237	282	79	190	198	2,733
# of refreshment teacher	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	62	-	-	1,327	186	1,814
# of Students reached	4,527	-	-	8,368	11,859	10,310	14,048	10,032	11,810	4,300	9,510	11,381	96,145
Total children reached	9,201	6,566	5,304	12,350	13,815	12,634	14,658	10,032	11,947	4,300	9,510	11,381	121,698
Total MoEYS staff trained	890	210	1,640	339	229	556	319	333	282	118	1,575	1,438	7,929

Annex 8:

Number of beneficiaries from CMAC demining activities

Number of Beneficiaries Families to CMAC Demining Activities
Jan--Jun 2002

Demining Unit	Beneficiaries Families		Total	Remarks
	Direct	Indirect		
1	50	1,136	1,186	Figures obtained from post-clearance assessment
2	212	7,820	8,032	Figures obtained from pre-clearance assessment
3		2,027	2,027	Figures obtained from post-clearance assessment
4	11	700	711	Figures obtained from post-clearance assessment
5	11	1,156	1,167	Figures obtained from pre-clearance assessment
6	343		343	Figures obtained from pre-clearance assessment
CMMIT	131	4,289	4,420	Figures obtained from post-clearance assessment
Total	758	17,128	17,886	

Annex 9:
RCAF Report

អគ្គបញ្ជាក់
បញ្ជាក់ផ្ទៃទឹកដី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
លេខៈ ០១៩ / ៧.៧.៧៩

១២ ១០ ១១
117
10/10/2002

លេខ : ០១៩ / ៧.៧.៧៩

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ខែ តុលា ឆ្នាំ ២០០២

បញ្ជាក់ផ្ទៃទឹកដី អគ្គបញ្ជាក់

គោរពដឹង

ឯកឧត្តម អគ្គលេខាធិការ អាជ្ញាធរកម្ពុជា គ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពកំចាត់ដី
និងសង្រ្គោះជនពិការដោយសារដី

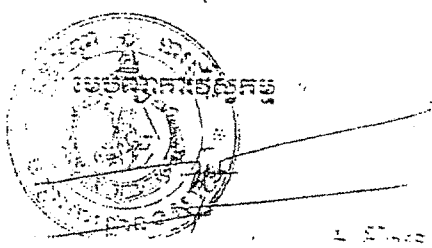
កម្មវត្ថុ : សូមអនុញ្ញាតរាយការណ៍ជូននូវលទ្ធផលដោះបំប្លាញដី រយៈពេល ១០ឆ្នាំ
យោង : លិខិតរបស់អាជ្ញាធរកម្ពុជាគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពកំចាត់ដី និងសង្រ្គោះជនពិការដោយសារដី លេខ
៦៩ អគ/អម ២០០១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ៣ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០១
តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុនិងយោងខាងលើ បញ្ជាក់ការវិស្វកម្ម អគ្គបញ្ជាក់ការនៃកងយោធពលខេមរភូមិន្ទ
សូមរាយការណ៍ជូននូវលទ្ធផលដោះបំប្លាញដី និង យុទ្ធភ័ណ្ណមិនទាន់ដុះ រយៈពេល ១០ឆ្នាំ រួមមាន :

- ១- ដោះបំប្លាញរួម បាន ៥៩.៩៧៥.១២៨.៨៨ ម^២
- ២- គ្រាប់ដី និងយុទ្ធភ័ណ្ណបំប្លាញចោល
 - ដីប្រឆាំងថ្មើរដី = ១៣០.៨០៣ គ្រាប់
 - ដីប្រឆាំងរថក្រោះ = ៧.៦៣៩ គ្រាប់
 - យុទ្ធភ័ណ្ណមិនទាន់ដុះ = ២៥.៧៥៥ គ្រាប់

(សូមជូនភ្ជាប់ជាមួយនូវ ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធអម)

សេចក្តីដូចបានរាយនាមខាងលើនេះ សូមឯកឧត្តម អគ្គលេខាធិការ មេត្តាជ្រាប ជារាយការណ៍ ។
សូមឯកឧត្តម មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពអានដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់អំពីខ្ញុំ ។

- លេខ ១៧ ១០ ១១
បញ្ជាក់ផ្ទៃទឹកដី
10/10/2002
S. Kamolaki



របាយការណ៍ប្រតិបត្តិការសម្រេចបាន
នៃការបំបាត់គ្រាប់មីន និង UXO យោងតាម ១០ឆ្នាំ
ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៩៣ ដល់ឆ្នាំ២០០២

ឆ្នាំ	ផ្ទៃដីបោសសម្អាត	ប្រភេទ មីន និង UXO បំបាត់បាន			សរុប
		មីនប្រភេទផ្ទៃដី	មីនប្រភេទផ្សេងៗ	UXO	
1993	1.303.447 m ²	10.929	0	0	
1994	364.683 m ²	3.041	936	0	
1995	2.576.148 m ²	5.053	560	0	
1996	4.972.500 m ²	46.232	1.605	0	
1997	1.674.000 m ²	13.458	727	0	
1998	3.040.000 m ²	16.302	131	0	
1999	2.432.000 m ²	30.134	3.213	11.729	
2000	20.011.000 m ²	1.168	186	6.290	
2001	6.482.356,68 m ²	2.581	15	4.060	
2002	17.118.994,20 m ²	1.935	266	3.680	
+	59.975.128,88 m ²	130.803 ក្រាប៊ី	7.639 ក្រាប៊ី	25.759 ក្រាប៊ី	

ថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០០២
នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
ស៊ុន ដានី

មេមត់ការងារ
[Signature]

ស្នាក់នៅ ១៩៩ ខណ្ឌ បឹងកេងកង

Annex 10:
Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System Report



CMVIS
Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System

GAMBODIA MINE/UXO VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

POMZ-2M



MONTHLY MINE/UXO VICTIM REPORT JUNE 2002

Implementing Partners::



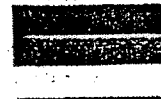
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL



Donor Support :



Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland



German Government



CAMBODIA MINE/UXO VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

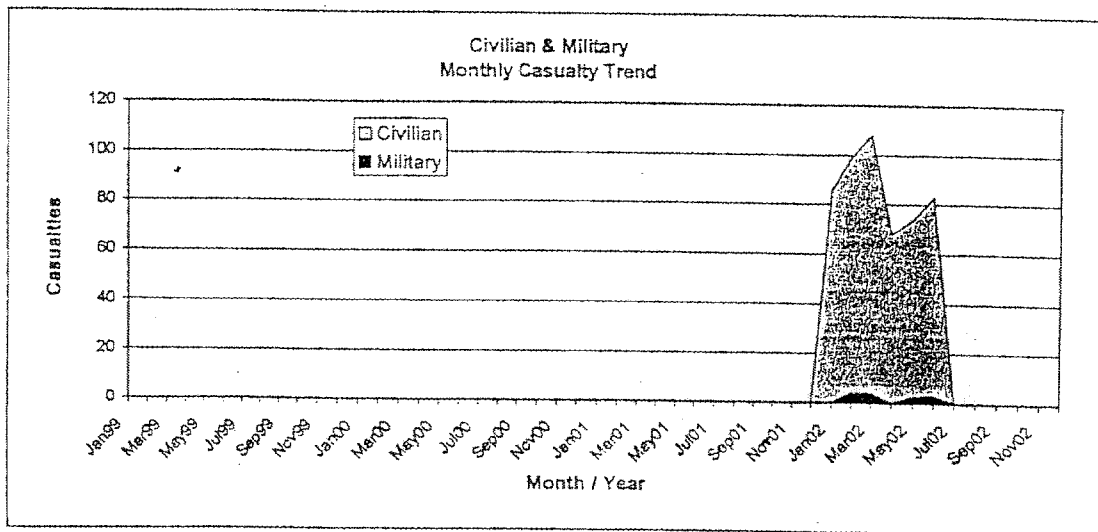


Monthly Casualty Trend

Reported Mine/UXO Casualties for the Period of: January 1999 - June 2002

Year	Casualties by Month												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1999	125	153	177	130	123	77	77	52	68	65	55	69	1153
Running Total 1999		278	455	585	708	785	862	914	982	1047	1102	1153	
2000	80	101	107	105	83	76	61	49	61	38	55	45	891
Running Total 2000		181	288	393	476	552	613	662	723	761	816	861	
% change 1999 to 2000		-34.9	-32.8	-32.8	-29.7	-29.7	-20.0	-28.7	-27.0	-27.0	-25.3	-25.3	
2001	89	84	124	58	77	65	76	68	51	27	63	44	825
monthly change +/- from 2000		-17	17	-47	14	-11	15	19	-10	-11	8	-1	
monthly change % from 2000		-17	17	-45	14	-14	17	38	-16	-29	15	-2	
Running Total 2001		173	297	355	432	497	573	641	694	721	784	828	
% change 2000 to 2001		-4.4	10.7	-9.7	10.0	-10.0	10.0	-1.8	-11.5	-4.4	10.0	-4.2	
2002	86	89	108	68	74	83							518
monthly change +/- from 2001		15	14	10	17	18							
monthly change % from 2001		16	11	17	22	28							
Running Total 2002		189	297	365	439	522							
% change 2001 to 2002		6.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7							

Note: Casualty figures for prior months are continually updated and verified as a part of the on-going data collection process.



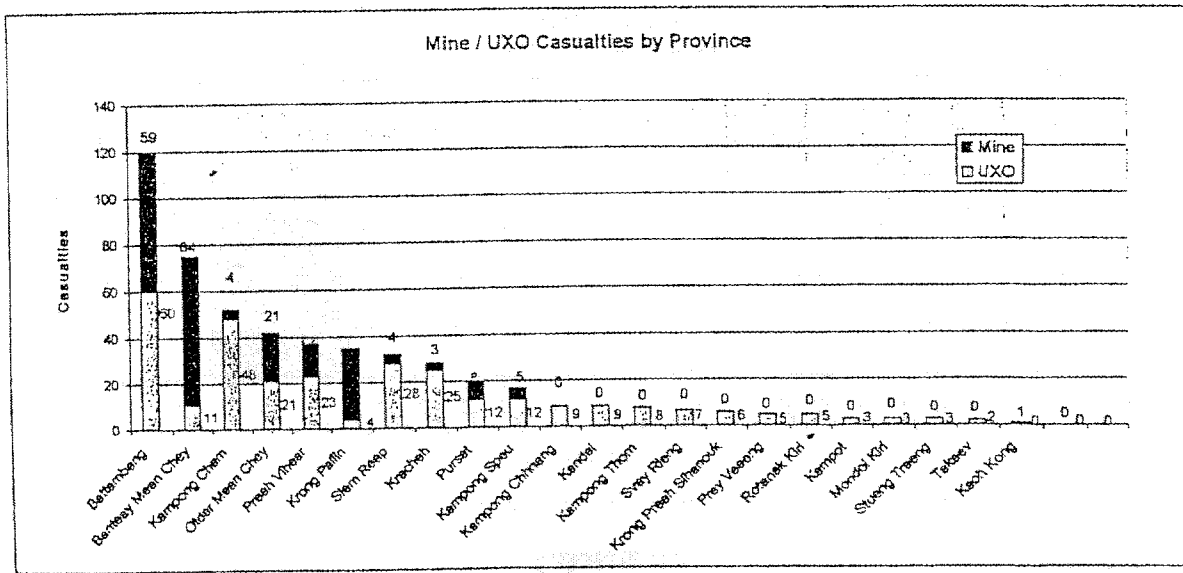


Monthly Mine/UXO Incident Casualties: Jan 2002 - Jun 2002



Provinces ranked by Total Mine/UXO Casualties for Jan 2002 - Jun 2002

Province	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Total Jan 2002 - Jun 2002												Cum. Total	% of Total	Cum. %
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					
Battambang	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	26	27	26	21	14	119	23	23						
Banteay Meanchey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	10	22	14	10	75	75	184	14.5	37				
Choeung Meanchey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	14	15	30	14	102	102	236	8.1	46				
Krong Pallin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	11	4	7	6	35	35	271	6.8	52				
Kampong Chhnang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	323	10	62				
Preah Vihear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	7	2	6	5	37	37	360	7.1	69				
Stiem Reap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	7	4	4	23	23	392	6.2	76				
Pursat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	3	2	4	20	20	412	3.9	80				
Kracheh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	14	14	14	14	75	75	440	5.4	85				
Kampong Speu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	4	4	17	17	457	3.3	88				
Kampong Thom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	0	9	9	465	1.5	90				
Kampong Chhnang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	0	9	9	474	1.7	92				
Stey Reang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	481	1.4	93				
Rotanak Kiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	485	1	94				
Monvul Kiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	495	1.7	96				
Kaoh Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	0.2	96				
Phnom Penh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	96				
Krong Pnom Sraeok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	505	1.2	97				
Sueng Treang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	508	0.6	98				
Prey Veaeng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	1	99				
Kampot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	515	0.6	100				
Krong Kaeb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	0	100				
TOTAL													86	99	108	68	74	65	516	516							





CAMBODIA MINE / UXO VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

20 Most Affected Districts for Mine / UXO Casualties
Ranked by Total Casualties



Reporting Period: Jan2002 - Jun2002

Rank	Province	District	Civilian Casualties	Military Casualties	Total Casualties	Cumulative Total
1	Krong Pailin	Sala Krau	29		29	29
2	Battambang	Samlout	26		26	55
3	Banteay Mean Chey	Ou Chrov	25		25	80
4	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	17	4	21	101
5	Banteay Mean Chey	Malai	21		21	122
6	Battambang	Rotanak Mondol	20		20	142
7	Battambang	Kamrieng	20		20	162
8	Kracheh	Snuol	18		18	180
9	Banteay Mean Chey	Thma Puok	16	1	17	197
10	Otdar Mean Chey	Samraong	13		13	210
11	Kampong Cham	Dambae	13		13	223
12	Battambang	Koas Krala	13		13	236
13	Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	10	2	12	248
14	Otdar Mean Chey	Banteay Ampel	11		11	259
15	Kampong Speu	Samraong Tong	10		10	269
16	Battambang	Bavel	10		10	279
17	Otdar Mean Chey	Chong Kal	9		9	288
18	Battambang	Phnum Proek	9		9	297
19	Kampong Cham	Tboung Khnum	9		9	306
20	Banteay Mean Chey	Svay Chek	7	1	8	314

20 Most Affected Communes for Mine / UXO Casualties
Ranked by Total Casualties

Rank	Province	District	Commune	Civilian Casualties	Military Casualties	Total Casualties	Cum. Total
1	Krong Pailin	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	26		26	26
2	Kracheh	Snuol	Srae Chas	15		15	41
3	Banteay Mean Chey	Ou Chrov	Paoy Paet	15		15	56
4	Otdar Mean Chey	Samraong	Kriel	13		13	69
5	Banteay Mean Chey	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	12	1	13	82
6	Banteay Mean Chey	Malai	Tuol Pongro	11		11	93
7	Kampong Cham	Tboung Khnum	Sralab	9		9	102
8	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantoot	8	2	10	110
9	Siem Reap	Puok	Trei Nhoar	8		8	118
10	Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Slaeng Spean	8		8	126
11	Battambang	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	8		8	134
12	Battambang	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	7		7	141
13	Battambang	Koas Krala	Thipakdei	7		7	148
14	Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Moung Ruessei	7		7	155
15	Battambang	Samlout	020907	6		6	161
16	Kampong Cham	Ponhea Kraek	Kraek	6		6	167
17	Battambang	Kamrieng	Ta Krei	6		6	173
18	Battambang	Kamrieng	Kamrieng	6		6	179
19	Battambang	Samlout	Samlout	6		6	185
20	Banteay Mean Chey	Ou Chrov	Ou Bei Choan	6		6	191



CAMBODIA MINE/UXO VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

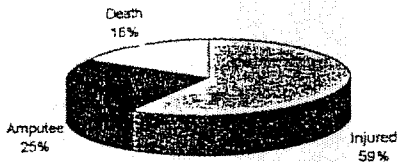
OVERVIEW OF MINE/UXO INCIDENTS

Reporting Period: Jan2002 - Jun2002 (6 Months)

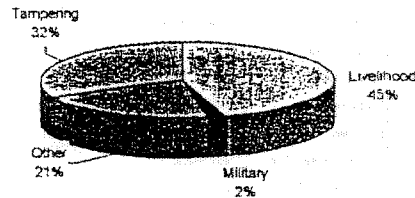


Total Number of Casualties during Reporting Period: 518

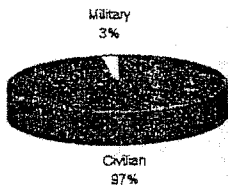
Casualty Types



Cause of Casualty

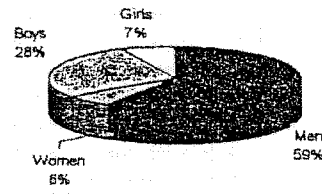


Military vs. Civilian



Population Groups

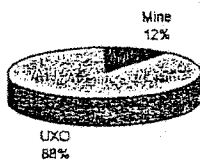
Children: Age less than 18



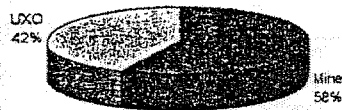
Mine/UXO Distribution



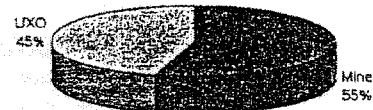
Children



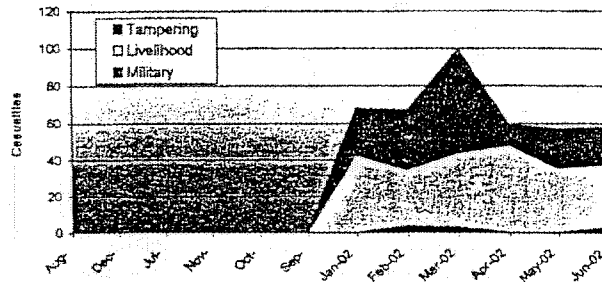
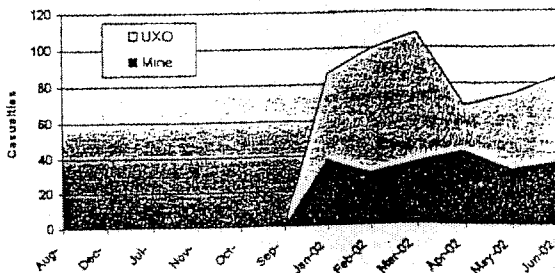
Men



Women



Casualty Trends: Mine/UXO and Cause of Mine/UXO Incidents





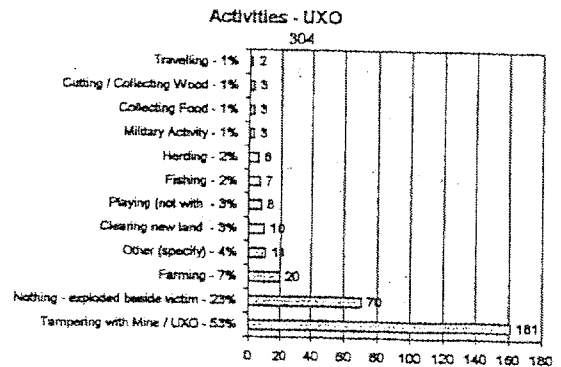
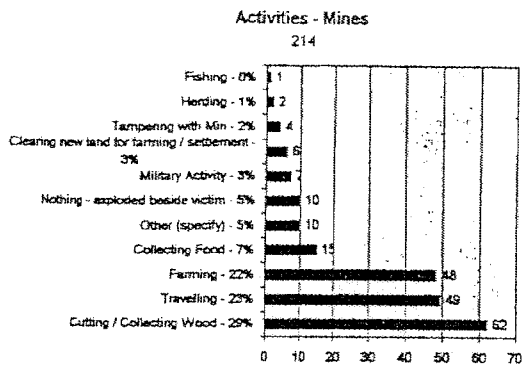
CAMBODIA MINE/UXO VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF EXPLOSIVE

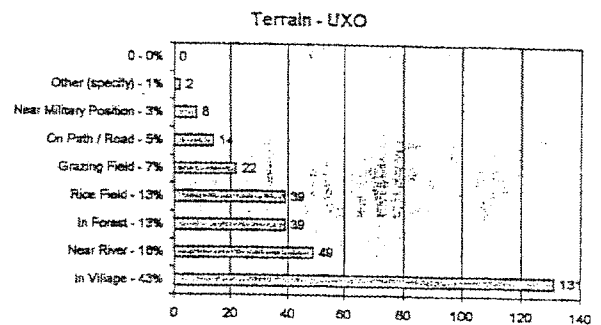
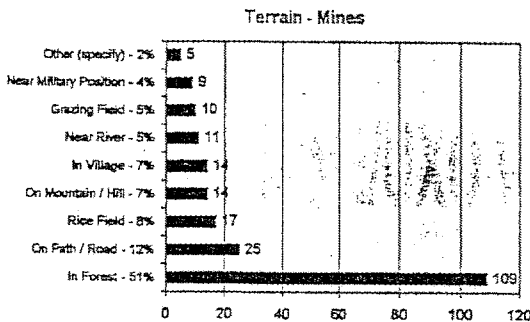
6 Month Reporting Period: Jan2002 - Jun2002



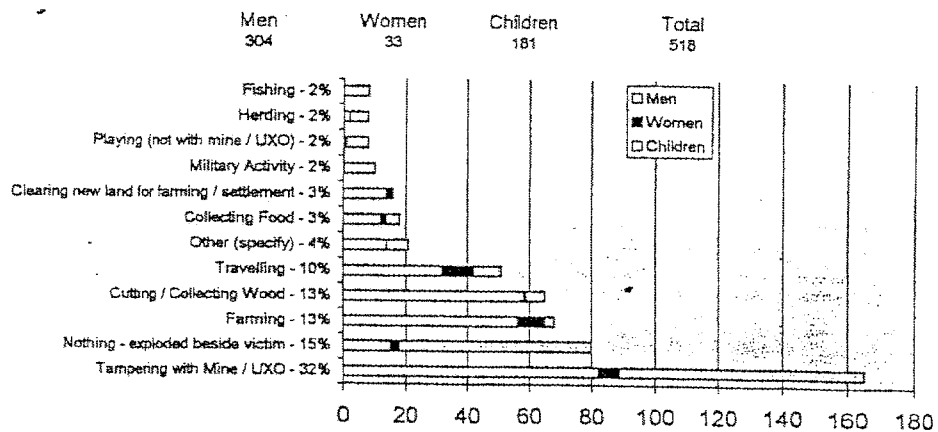
Number of Incidents during Reporting Period: 618



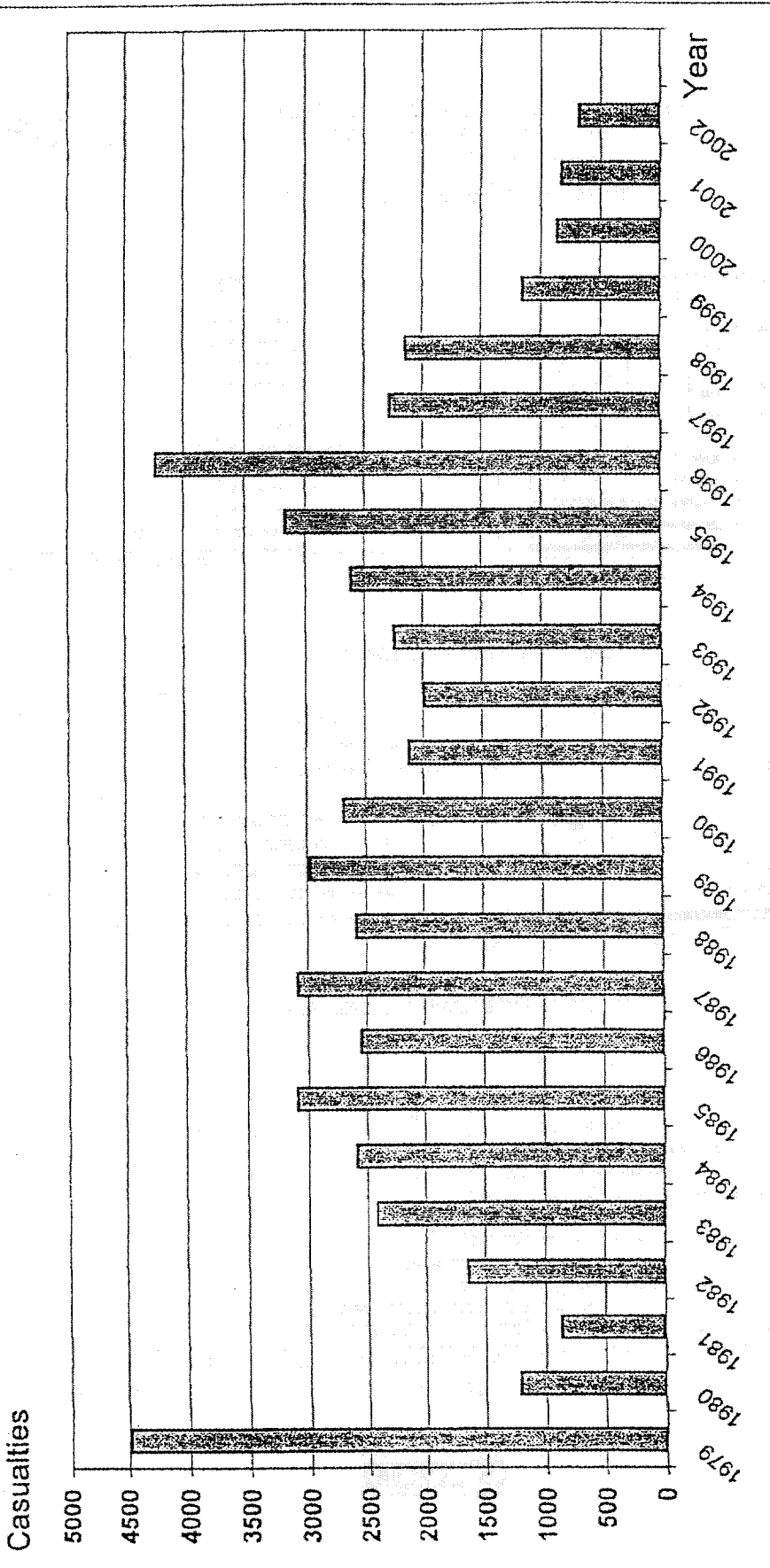
Mine / UXO Incidents by Terrain Type



Cause of Incident by Total Population Group



Mine / UXO Incident Statistic



CAMBODIA MINE/UXO VICTIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

No	Provincial and Municipality	1979-1990		1991-2000		2001		2002 (Jan-Aug)		2002 (Sep)		Total
		Mine	UXO	Mine	UXO	Mine	UXO	Mine	UXO	Mine	UXO	
1	Battambang	6174	234	4540	1979	140	65	71	67	6	2	19278
2	Siem Reap	4017	125	2426	708	13	22	4	31	0	5	7351
3	Banteay Mean Chey	2843	208	2573	1108	105	30	77	16	7	0	6967
4	Oldar Mean Chey	1584	70	1865	385	34	33	31	29	0	1	4032
5	Pursat	2094	157	656	387	13	16	9	12	1	0	3345
6	Preah Vihear	588	73	1413	294	19	33	18	27	1	1	2467
7	Kampong Speu	1578	188	389	200	0	25	5	14	0	9	2408
8	Kampong Cham	1223	398	230	243	12	37	7	50	0	8	2208
9	Svay Rieng	1512	399	65	94	0	10	0	14	0	2	2096
10	Kampot	1359	123	404	183	0	0	0	3	0	0	2072
11	Kampong Thom	423	47	685	477	2	19	0	12	0	3	1668
12	Takeav	1204	303	57	42	0	1	0	2	0	0	1609
13	Krong Pailin	325	9	372	62	38	19	42	7	4	0	878
14	Kampong Chhnang	629	44	106	55	11	10	0	12	0	0	867
15	Kaoh Kong	421	20	185	58	5	12	1	0	0	0	702
16	Kandal	458	101	37	70	0	7	0	13	0	0	686
17	Kracheh	346	94	76	60	3	15	3	28	0	0	625
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	182	29	49	27	0	9	0	7	0	0	303
19	Rotanak Kiri	81	84	9	34	6	10	0	5	0	0	229
20	Krong Kaeb	146	9	55	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	218
21	Mondol Kiri	78	21	17	35	0	16	0	3	0	0	170
22	Prey Veaeng	74	11	2	12	0	9	0	5	0	0	113
23	Stueng Traeng	48	7	19	6	7	3	2	3	0	0	95
24	Phnom Penh	31	6	2	10	1	16	0	0	0	0	66
	Total	27418	2760	16232	6537	409	417	270	360	19	31	54453

Annex 11:

Statistics from the Physical Rehabilitation Centers Jan-Jun 2002

Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

Protocol II

Preparation of the Cambodian Report 2002

Reporting Guideline for Mine Action Operators in Cambodia

Cambodia is a State Party to the Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). This Protocol deals with the prohibition or restriction on the use of mines, booby-traps and other assimilated devices. Every year, Cambodia has to report to the United Nations (UN) about the progress made into the implementation of this Convention.

Acting on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) is responsible for collecting information related to mine action operations in Cambodia and report this information to the UN.

Mine action operators are therefore requested by the CMAA to provide the necessary information in order to be able to elaborate the Cambodian Report.

For each of the following topic, please provide information for the period January – June 2002.

You can of course include as many annexes as you wish; we generally include those annexes at the end of the report.

Rehabilitation programs

we provide information about the number of mine victims and the rehabilitation operations. We therefore integrate statistics from CMVIS and agencies working for disabled people.

Thank you to HIF Rehabilitation, PRC and CABDIC to provide all statistics of the rehabilitation centers for the reporting period:

- Number and location of rehabilitation centers: 14 orthopedic centers (Physical and social rehabilitation centers) located in:

Province of location	Support Agencies
Phnom Penh (Calmette hospital)	Cambodia Trust (CT)
Phnom Penh (Kieng Klang)	Veteran International (VI)
Kampong Chnang	CT
Kampong Spueu	American Red Cross
Kampong Som	CT
Takeav	HIB
Prey Veng	VI
Kampong Thum	HIB
Kampong Cham	HIF
Kratie	VI
Preah Vihear	VI
Siem Reab	HIB
Sisophon	HIB
Bat Dambang	ICRC

- Agencies supporting those rehabilitation centers: 6 agencies
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Veteran International (VI)
Cambodia Trust (CT)
American Red Cross (AmCross)
Handicap International France (HIF)
Handicap International Belgium (HIB)
- Production of prostheses (BK/AK)
From January 2002 to June 2002, 622 prostheses were produced in the four PRC supported by HIB.

Production breakdown by PRC:

PRC	Lower Limb Prostheses	Upper Limb prostheses	Lower Limb orthosis	Upper Limb orthosis	Wheelchairs distribution	Tricycles distribution	Walking aids	Repairs
Sisophon	168	16	46	1	27	11	269	113
Siem Reab	168	14	43	0	0	17	260	279
Kampong Thum	113	15	56	0	30	3	195	158
Takeav	122	6	73	7	42	20	312	204
Total	571	51	218	8	99	51	1,036	754

- Production of wheelchairs: In Cambodia, the wheelchairs are produced by Jesuit Service Cambodia, AARJ and VI. The 6 rehabilitation agencies agreed to buy wheelchairs and to distribute them free of charge through the 14 PRC. In addition to that, HIB is producing tricycle in Takeav.

From January 2002 to June 2002, 99 wheelchairs and 51 tricycles were distributed through the 4 PRC supported by HIB
- International technical information exchange:
 - International conference on poliomyelitis – ISPO (International Society of Prosthetic and Orthotic)
4 CPO (certified prosthetic and orthotic technician) and 4 PT (Physiotherapist) from the four PRC supported by HIB attended that meeting which was held in Phnom Penh from 2 to 11/07/02
 - Seminar organized by Otto Bock (German orthopedic firm) in Bangkok
One CPO from Kampong Thum PRC attended this international seminar
- Technical cooperation and assistance: Please indicate the technical assistance received by your organization; number of expatriates and nationalities.
5 expatriates are employed in the physical and social rehabilitation program (HIB)
 - One ortho-prothesist – German
 - One physiotherapist – Belgium
 - One social assistant – British
 - One handisport trainer – Italian
 - One program coordinator - French

The 6 rehabilitation agencies are working under a coordination of the Physical Rehabilitation Committee which is belonging to the DAC (Disability Action Council) structure.

Goals Year ONE	Actual		Current Quarter			Current Quarter			Analysis			
	Quarter Ending 02/03/31	Quarter Ending 02/06/30	Month in quarter			Month in quarter			Mid/Yearly Production	Yearly Balance	% of accomplishme	Total Cum. Production
			First Jan	Second Feb	Third Mar	First April	Second May	Third June				

Per sites

- Devices
- Prostheses-KK
- Prostheses-PV
- Prostheses-Pvihear
- Prostheses-Kratie
- Orthoses-KK
- Orthoses-PV
- Orthoses-Kratie
- Wheelchairs/Tricycle
- Feet

Yr.Outp.	187	159	66	61	60	38	58	63	346	374	48%	5,887
720	49	45	18	14	17	12	20	13	94	86	52%	1,045
84	0	20	0	0	0	7	9	4	20	64	24%	713
120	28	23	9	5	14	5	14	4	51	69	43%	217
1,380	367	344	126	120	121	118	113	113	711	669	52%	6,064
720	251	257	48	78	125	76	88	93	508	212	71%	2,461
300	121	102	31	45	45	41	38	23	223	77	74%	599
420	124	144	40	39	45	40	54	50	268	152	64%	2,988
1,200	418	380	154	133	129	116	127	137	796	404	66%	12,160

Totals

- Prostheses
- Orthoses
- Wheelchairs

1,104	264	247	93	80	91	62	101	84	593	48%	7,862
2,400	739	703	205	243	291	235	239	229	958	60%	9,124
420	124	144	40	39	45	40	54	50	152	64%	2,988

**Cumulative production begins with the year 1996

***Cumulative production of Kratie begins with August year 2000

- KK: Kien Khleang
- PV: Prey Veng
- KT: Kratie
- PVH: Preh Vihear

Protocol II

Preparation of the Cambodian Report 2002

Reporting Guideline for Mine Action Operators in Cambodia

Report on the activities of Kampong Cham Rehabilitation Centre and Spinal Cord
Injury Rehabilitation Centre Bat Dambang
Handicap International France

- Production of prostheses (BK/AK)
From January 2002 to June 2002, prosthesis was produced in the RC supported by HIF.

Production breakdown by Rehabilitation Centre:

PRC	Lower Limb Prosthesis	Upper Limb prosthesis	Lower Limb orthosis	Upper Limb orthosis	Wheelchairs distribution	Tricycles distribution	Walking aids	Repairs
Kampong Cham	130	0	29	0	18	0	81	77
SCI Centre	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
Total	130	0	29	0	55	0	81	77

- Production of wheelchairs: In Cambodia, Jesuit Service Cambodia, AARJ and VI produce the wheelchairs. The 6 rehabilitation agencies agreed to buy wheelchairs and to distribute them free of charge through the 14 PRC. In addition to that, HIB is producing tricycle in Takeo.

From January 2002 to June 2002, wheelchairs and tricycles were distributed through the 2 rehabilitation centres supported by HIF

- International technical information exchange:
 - International course on Orthotic treatment for Cerebral palsy – CSPO 1st. – 4th. April 2002 - 1 PT and 1 CPO
 - International conference on poliomyelitis – ISPO (International Society of Prosthetic and Orthotic) 1 CPO (certified prosthetic and orthotic technician) and 1 PT (Physiotherapist) from the four PRC supported by HIB attended that meeting which was held in Phnom Penh from 2 to 11/07/02
- Technical cooperation and assistance: Please indicate the technical assistance received by your organization; number of expatriates and nationalities. 2 expatriates are employed in the physical and social rehabilitation program (HIF)
 - One programme coordinator – Brazilian

- One physiotherapist project manager for KCRC – Filipino

The 6 rehabilitation agencies are working under a coordination of the Physical Rehabilitation Committee, which is belonging to the DAC (Disability Action Council) structure.

ICRC-Regional Rehabilitation Centre in Battambang Page 115

The Production of prostheses of (period: Jan-June 02):

Production Items	Quantity
Production of lower limb prostheses:	640
Production of upper limb prostheses:	38
Production of lower limb orthoses:	284
Production of upper limb orthoses:	26
Production of spinal orthoses:	14
Delivery of wheelchairs:	97
Delivery of Tricycles:	0
Delivery of walking aids (pcs):	1194

AmCross-Provincial Rehabilitation Centre in Kampong Spueu

The number of production of the prostheses and services delivered by AmCross in the period:
Jan-June 02:

Production items	Quantity
Orthotics delivered	307
Prosthetics deleivered	354
Wheelchairs delivered	81
Seating Systems made	6
Orthotics repaired	60
Prosthetics repaired	278
Wheelchairs repaired	63
Walking aids delivered	501
Number of patients receiving services	1,695
Number of Physiotherapy services/treatments provided	11,884

THE CAMBODIA TRUST

Production Statistics from 1st January to 30 June 2002

Rehab Clinic	Lower Limb Prosthesis	Upper Limb prosthesis	Lower Limb orthosis	Upper Limb orthosis	Wheelchairs distribution	Tricycles distribution	Walking aids	Repairs
PPenh/Kandal	265	6	258	18	38	0	138	718
Sihanoukville	198	5	116	4	11	0	34	153
Kg Chhnang	130	1	194	6	41	0	25	329
Total	593	12	568	28	90	0	197	1200

Date : 18/10/02

Piith Sokra

Admin Manager


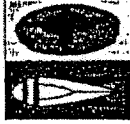
The activity statistic of Wheelchair Production & Service Center of AAR-Japan for CMAA
Wheelchair production

We have been producing three sizes of Wheelchair every month. L- size (L) & M – size (M) for adult; and S – size (S) for Children.

From January to April 2002, we produced 35 Wheelchairs per month. And then, in May and June 2002 the above number was reduced of 20 Wheelchairs a months, see the statistic shown below. Please not that those Wheelchairs were distributed to all kinds of people with disabilities who cannot walk.

Provinces	January			February			March			April			May			June			TOTAL
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S	
Phnom Penh	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	19
Kandal	1	2	0	1	4	0	5	5	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	29
Prey Veng	1	1	0	1	0	1							0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Takeo	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Kg Cham	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	15
Kg Speu				0	1	0							0	1	0	1	1	0	4
Kampot							0	1	0	0	2	1	0						4
Pursat	0	0	1	0	0	0				0	0	1							2
Kg Chhang													0	1	0				1
Svay Rieng																1	0	0	1
Shihahouk Ville																1	0	0	1
Banteay Meanchey																1	0	0	1
Siem Reap																0	1	0	1
KKC Trainees										0	4	0							4
MSF Hospital													4	0	0				4
CADFP										0	2	1							3
Camboda Trust	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	36
Tokyo KABAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lions Club	8	6	1	6	7	2	3	8	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
TOTAL	15	14	6	10	18	7	10	18	7	5	15	15	10	10	5	10	10	5	190

Annex 12:
Statistic Profile from the Level 1 Survey Project

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA		Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (C.M.A.A)			National Level 1 Survey Database	
		Statistical Profile - Country				
As of: 16/10/2002						
Geographical and Population Information						
No. Provinces:	24	No. Communes:	1628	Approx. Area:	Population: 11460661	
No. Districts:	185	No. Villages:	13910	181608.91 km ²	Households: 2201645	
Survey of Villages						
Regular Visit:	13868 = 99.7%	Not Surveyed (FNS):	0 = 0.0%	Total Villages processed by Survey:		
False Negative Sampling Visit (FNS):	40 = 0.3%	Not Visited (not accessible):	2 = 0.0%	13908 = 100.0%		
Contamination						
No. Mine/UXO Areas:	2736	No. Spot UXOs:	8673	Villages with CBA:	2268 = 16.3%	
No. Impact CB Areas:	301.0	No. Non-Impact CB Areas:	2756	Vill. with Spot UXO:	5537 = 39.8%	
Total No. LI Areas:	3037	Contaminated Villages:	6422 = 46.2%	Vill. with LI Areas:	1640 = 11.8%	
Surface (GIS):	4466.0 km ² = 2.5%	Clean Villages:	7486 = 53.8%	Population at Risk:	5186771 = 45.3%	
Incidents and Victims						
Victims in LI Areas:	1397	Total human Victims:	1805	Annual Incident Rate/10,000 pop		
Victims outside LI Areas (Spot UXOs):	408	Animal Victims:	3145	0.79 Total Population		
				1.74 Risk Population		
Poverty Indicators relative to Families at Risk						
Fam. w/o Housing Land:	27631 = 10.6%	Fam. w/o Agricultural Land:	46992 = 18.1%	Female-headed Households:		
				39791 = 15.3%		
Impact on Villages						
Village considers impact as:						
	Total	Very Severe	Severe	Less Severe		
Not enough Housing Land:	1006 = 61.3%	362 = 22.0%	399 = 24.3%	245 = 14.9%		
Not enough Agri. Land:	1406 = 85.7%	767 = 46.7%	444 = 27.0%	194 = 11.8%		
Too high Human Casualties:	1263 = 78.2%	243 = 14.8%	258 = 15.7%	782 = 47.6%		
Loss of Livestock:	929 = 56.6%	55 = 3.3%	172 = 10.4%	701 = 42.7%		
Difficult Water Access:	190 = 48.1%	47 = 2.8%	112 = 6.8%	631 = 38.4%		
Gathering Activities:	1201 = 73.2%	96 = 5.8%	215 = 13.1%	890 = 54.2%		
Percentages relative to Villages with suspected Areas						
Impact of Suspected Areas						
	No. Areas	% Areas	% Area Surface	Impact		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Homes:	792	26.8	58.7	32904 Houses		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Home Construction Land:	590	20.0	50.9	16168 Houses		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Agricultural Land:	2077	70.4	84.6	102778 Families		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Pasture Land:	1781	60.4	72.5	105707 Families		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Water Sources:	1184	40.1	64.5	84588 Families		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Forests:	2000	67.8	91.1	172878 Families		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to School:	525	17.8	46.9	44079 Students		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Dams, Canals:	335	11.3	15.2	1031 Villages		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Markets:	439	14.9	41.0	1334 Villages		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Business Activities:	353	11.9	37.0	596 Villages		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Health Center:	455	15.4	41.5	1312 Villages		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Pagoda:	527	17.8	44.9	1487 Villages		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to Bridge:	136	4.6	14.8	242 Villages		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted Access to neighbouring Villages:	896	30.4	55.8	2272 Villages		

Code	Province	No. Areas	No. Spot UXOs	No. Villages	No. Clear Villages	No. Casualties	Incidence Rate (Population at Risk)
01	Banteay Mean Chey	334	254	277	372	354	6.40
02	Battambang	853	560	446	311	576	6.75
03	Kampong Cham	143	1,600	890	867	86	0.52
04	Kampong Chhnang	31	535	260	293	13	0.31
05	Kampong Speu	158	1,363	702	652	17	0.26
06	Kampong Thom	258	550	355	394	39	0.64
07	Kampot	98	318	214	273	13	0.26
08	Kandal	73	1,638	698	389	19	0.15
09	Kaoh Kong	38	88	58	76	14	1.34
10	Kracheh	51	236	131	127	21	0.75
11	Mondul Kiri	6	48	31	67	10	4.15
12	Phnom Penh	9	250	123	546	10	0.45
13	Preah Vihear	110	45	78	131	34	3.48
14	Prey Veaeng	6	747	412	726	3	0.04
15	Pursat	91	164	130	371	73	3.51
16	Rotanak Kiri	27	174	112	136	15	1.44
17	Siem Reap	192	264	228	681	110	3.28
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	9	54	28	67	0	0.00
19	Stueng Treang	28	57	49	81	7	0.92
20	Svay Rieng	35	1,064	450	240	18	0.28
21	Takzev	21	1,084	485	631	4	0.05
22	Otdar Mean Chey	348	220	189	37	264	13.30
23	Krong Kaeb	9	15	7	9	0	0.00
24	Krong Pailin	109	61	69	9	105	19.05
TOTAL		3,037	11,429	6422	7486	1805	1.74

NOTES FOR THIS TABLE:

No. LI Areas:

Number of Mine/UXO areas plus actual number of Cluster Bomb areas.
(If more than one cluster bomb field with socio-economic impact is found in a village, only 1 Area Report is filled in (= 1 Record). This report accumulates the findings for the various cluster bomb findings.)

The number of LI Areas is therefore larger than the number of Area Records!

No. Spot UXOs:

Number of Spot UXOs plus number of non-impact Cluster Bomb Areas.
Cluster Bomb Areas without socio-economic impact are treated as Spot UXOs.

Population:

Population figures are calculated from Survey data (in villages with suspected areas only), otherwise Census data 1998 are used.

Population at Risk:

Population in relevant contaminated Villages only.